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PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE, AND WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1779.

In CONGRESS, June 29, 1779.

AS Congreſs are bound by every motive of policy and of public and private juſtice to maintain the credit of the paper money emitted by their authority on the faith of the United States, ſo it is their intention not only to avoid further emiſſions but to diminiſh the quantity in circulation, provided that the reſpective States by correſpondent and vigorous exertions ſhall put it in their power to raiſe the neceſſary ſupplies.

Reſolved therefore, That twenty millions of Dollars, or ſuch a part thereof as ſhall he brought into the Continental Loan Offices on or before the firſt day of October next, be borrowed on the faith of the United States, at an intereſt of ſix per cent. per annum.

For facilitating the ſaid Loan, Reſolved,

1. That the Loan Officers in every State do immediately open ſubſcriptions for the ſaid Loan.

2. That the Executive authorities of the ſeveral States be requeſted immediately to appoint perſons of character and influence in every county, town or diſtrict, to receive ſubſcriptions and tranſmit the ſame to the Loan Officer or Officers in the States reſpectively.

3. That no ſubſcription be received for leſs than five hundred dollars.

4. That all ſubſcriptions under ten thouſand dollars ſhall be paid into the Loan Office where the ſame ſhall be ſubſcribed, or into the hands of the perſon obtaining the ſubſcription, within fourteen days after the ſubſcription ſhall be made.

5. That any perſon ſubſcribing ten thouſand dollars or upwards, ſhall be allowed to pay the ſame at two periods, to wit, one half within fourteen days after the ſubſcription, the reſidue on or before the firſt day of October next, the whole to bear intereſt from the time of the firſt payment, provided the other payment ſhall be punctually made.

6. That each lender ſhall have his election either to receive the principal at the expiration of three years from the date of the Loan, or to continue it in the funds on intereſt until the whole amount of Continental bills in circulation ſhall not exceed the ſum in circulation at the time of the Loan.

7. That intereſt on all ſums which ſhall be paid into the Loan Office before the ſaid firſt day of October, or which ſhall be ſubſcribed and paid agreeably to the terms of the 5th reſolution aforeſaid, ſhall be payable annually at the Continental Loan Office of the State in which the money was originally ſubſcribed.

8. That when the intereſt on monies which have been or may be placed in the ſeveral Loan Offices, on or after the firſt day of March 1778 ſhall become due and be paid, the ſame, until ſome more accurate ſtandard of value can be deviſed, ſhall be increaſed in proportion to the increaſe of the ſum of Continental paper money which may be in circulation after the date of ſuch Loans reſpectively.

Extract from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

The ADDRESS *of the* COMMITTEE *of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, to their Fellow-Citizens throughout the United States.*

Friends and Countrymen,

NECESSITY and convenience have again called into being a body of men, hitherto known throughout the ſeveral parts of America by the name of Committees; and we preſume that when the ſeveral reaſons therefor are collected and conſidered, that their re-inſtitution at this time will not only be juſtified, but approved and followed.

However, in the tranquil hours of peace, we may admire, and confine ourſelves to the guidance of written laws, yet in times of traiterous war, and more eſpecially ſo in an invaded country, they will in general be found too ſlow in their operation, too uncertain in their effects.

The ingenuity of men in the invention of new crimes, the proſtituted ingenuity of others, in ſkreening criminality from legal puniſhment; the additional opportunities which a ſtate of war affords to the ſubtile, the ſelfiſh and diſaffected, together with the impoſſibility of legally deſcribing the numerous kinds of diſaffection practicable in an invaded country, render the revival of Committees during the preſent war, not only a convenient but a neceſſary appendage to civil government.

There are offences againſt ſociety which are not in all caſes offences againſt law, and for the prevention or puniſhment of which no written laws can he timely conſtructed, or ſufficiently applied. Circumſtances may combine to prove a man undeſerving the rank he may hold or the reſidence he may enjoy among the citizens of this or any other State, and yet by ſome accidental defect of the laws in being, the perverſion of a well intended clauſe, the failure of immediate evidence, or even from the novelty of the crime, he may eſcape the puniſhment of a Court of Juſtice: In all ſuch caſes therefore, or others of a ſimilar nature, we hold this maxim, that where the offence is publicly dangerous or injurious, and the laws unable to relieve or puniſh, the community, in its own defence, and for its further ſecurity, has a right to expel.

Formidable as the puniſhment of expulſion may appear, we nevertheleſs juſtify the right of uſing it, on the grounds and principles of citizenſhip, and the admitted and immemorial cuſtom of mankind. It is a right claimed and exerciſed by every ſeparate ſociety in this and all other countries, and as the community at large is an incorporated collection of the ſeveral parts, therefore the right of the whole cannot be inferior to the parts of which it is compoſed.

It is inconſiſtent to ſuppoſe that the lenity of our laws, or their ſilence on crimes we can have no conception of, are to become a ſafeguard to the diſaffected in their arts of ſtudied delinquency, or that no other offences are puniſhable in an invaded country, than what are to be found in the laws of a ſettled and well regulated ſociety. We cannot conſtruct laws that will reach all caſes, and therefore we maintain the right, as well as the neceſſity of holding every man accountable to the community, for ſuch parts of his conduct by which the public welfare appears to be injured or diſhonoured, and for which no legal redreſs can be obtained.

In times of war and invaſion, we conceive it neceſſary that a diſcretionary power ſhould exiſt ſomewhere; for as the authority of civil government cannot, without exceeding its bounds, or deſcending from its character, extend to all the circumſtances that may ariſe; therefore a numerous race of ſubtile or new invented offences, will, without the interpoſition of ſuch a power, have a certain and extenſive latitude to act in, unreſtrained and unpuniſhable by law.

To blind ſuch a power with the conſtitutional authority of the State, would, according to our ideas of liberty and conception of things, be unwiſe and unſafe; becauſe being once incorporated therewith, the ſeparation might afterwards be difficult, and that which was originally admitted as a temporary convenience, juſtified by neceſſity, might in time eſtabliſh itſelf into a perpetual evil, and be claimed as a matter of right.

The exertions which are ſometimes neceſſary to be made by the inhabitants of an invaded country, for their own preſervation and defence, are frequently of ſuch a peculiar and extraordinary quality, that as they ought not to become the rule of legal government in times of peace, ſhould not be mixed therewith in times of war; for that which in the community may be the ſpirit of liberty, introduced into the laws would become its deſtroyer. Therefore as we cannot, on the one hand, permit our laws to be equivocally conſtructed and diſcretionarily applied, in order to fit and bend them to every new caſe, ſo neither ought we on the other hand to ſuffer the general intereſt to be ſapped by a ſpecies of delinquents, who, governed by avarice, or prompted by defection, are ſtudying to evade what they dare not transgreſs.

It is to thoſe evils, too amphibious to be defined, and too ſubtile as well as too tranſitory to become the object of eſtabliſhed laws, that we wiſh to apply a remedy, capable of ſuiting itſelf to the variety of the offence, without oppoſing the rules of its inſtitution, and this we conceive can be no other than the diſcretionary power of the citizens organized, and acting through a Committee.

The condition of an invaded country ſufficiently proves the exerciſe of ſuch a power neceſſary, and we have already ſtated our reaſons why it ought to be detached from the legal government. It is furthermore our opinion that the exerciſe of diſcretionary powers for the redreſs of temporary evils, is beſt intruſted with temporary bodies, becauſe when the neceſſity which called forth ſuch powers ſhall ceaſe, the occaſion of ſuch bodies ceaſes therewith, and the authority of civil government, undiſturbed and untempted, continue its original channel.

We are likewiſe of opinion that the laws already in being, would derive great ſupport from the reinſtitution of Committees, and that ſuch a reinforcement of power to the powers of government is neceſſary in an invaded country. It is the beſt if not the only mode by which the community can conveniently throw in their portion of aſſiſtance, and contribute to the authority of the State. The fear of offending againſt the general intereſt, where a mode of puniſhment is provided, which can be eaſily and powerfully executed, is a forcible inducement to legal obedience, and operates with peculiar efficacy on thoſe whom no public principle can reſtrain.

Such being our thoughts on the ſubject, we ſubmit them to the conſideration of our fellow citizens, in every part of the United States. And ſhall now proceed to give our ſentiments on a matter to which the uſefulneſs of Committees may with particular advantage be eaſily and extenſively applied. We mean the reinſtating and ſupporting the credit of our currency.

It is a well known maxim, that that which is every bodies buſineſs, is no bodies buſineſs. Each one looks with diſcontent at the other; the expectation is returned and continued, and every one is ſurprized that no one begins. Such has been the ſtate of our currency for ſome conſiderable time paſt, and ſuch it will continue to be, until it be put under the care of particular bodies, preſent in all places, who ſhall be empowered to watch againſt the means by which it has been depreciated, prevent their encreaſe, and puniſh them on detection.

The hope of the enemy appears to be principally fixed on what they would ſtile the bankruptcy of the Continent, occaſioned by a failure of the currency. Every one among us ſeemed to apprehend its probability, and tho' all appeared to lay it to heart, no one lent his hand to prevent it.

Every day made the matter worſe, and the taſk heavier. We looked at one another, complained, murmured and went away.

Yet ſo miſtaken and extraordinay have been our conduct, that while we dreaded the evil we invited it on, and haſtened to meet the event we wiſhed to avoid. At the rate we were going from January to May, a ſtate of bankruptcy muſt have taken place in the ſpace of a few weeks.

A bankruptcy of a paradoxical kind. A bankruptcy produced, not by the want of money, but by the abundance of it. Such has been the condition we were unwiſely expoſed to, and ſuch is now become the object that claims our attention.

By the efforts of the inhabitants of this city on the 25th of May, a ſtop has been put to the depreciation, and afforded us an opportunity of ſtating the caſe for the conſideration of all.

For once we ſhall leave public ſpirit and public virtue out of the queſtion, and addreſs our arguments to the intereſt, rather than the honor, to the avarice, rather than the patriotiſm of individuals.

To what end is it that we get money with one hand, and depreciate in the other? Let the planter, the merchant, the miſer, and any or every other order of men reckon their wealth at this time, and they will find themſelves poorer in value though richer in quantity than they were laſt Chriſtmas or a year ago. Our avarice in this inſtance operates without its uſual cunning, and we mutually impoveriſh ourſelves to be a match for each other.

Were it poſſible that the property of America could fail, her lands become barren, her rivers dried up, agriculture extinguiſhed and population extinct, the currency would then want a foundation for its credit, an ability for its redemption; becauſe in thoſe caſes it would be a repreſentation of nothing. Or did the credit of it depend on foreign loans, it would then, like all other matters of favor, be ſubject to interruption and diſappointment. Beſides which we ſhould by ſo doing only exchange one debt for another, leſs ſuited to our intereſt and more expenſive to redeem. But the caſe now is otherwiſe. We are both debtor and creditor. We not only hold the money, but we poſſeſs the property by which it is to be made good, and nothing but our own conſent is wanting to make it of what value we pleaſe.

Yet, notwithſtanding theſe advantages, the rage for raiſing prices will, unleſs it be put a ſtop to, become the ruin both of thoſe who contrived it, and thoſe who follow it. We ſhall deſcend from pounds to ſhillings, from ſhillings to pence, and from pence to nothing. It has long been ſaid that trade will regulate itſelf, yet ſufficient experience hath ſhewn that the maxim, tho' admittedly true in ſome caſes, is not ſo in all. While monopolizers are ſuffered to exiſt, who, by ſtepping in between the importer and the retail purchaſer, can produce a ſcarcity when they chuſe, or by their tranſporting their goods backward and forward from State to State, can occaſionally create a want in any or in all, or while the retailer, by laying on what profits he pleaſes, becomes regardleſs of what prices he gives, or how much they outbid each other. In all theſe caſes, trade is deprived of its chance, and becomes clogged with a diſeaſe, which, left to itſelf, will deſtroy its credit and produce its deſtruction.

By laying an additional price on what we have to ſell, be it what it may, we lay a loſs upon the money we have in hand, more than equal to the advance we got; and while we are counting the profits of a ſale, the depreciation upon the capital makes a balance againſt us. The inſtant one article riſes, another riſes in double proportion againſt it, and the hope of him who made the firſt advance is defeated by the practice of all around him. In ſhort, we ſeem not to be ſenſible that we cannot raiſe our prices without turning the tide of our own currency againſt us, which, running faſter and more forcibly down than we are able to row up, carries us deceitfully away, and all our labour turns to no account.

If, for the ſake of leaving a little trade to regulate itſelf, the whole community is to be impoveriſhed, the public faith ſuſpected and impeached, and the abilities of the States reduced and weakened, it is time to take the matter up on the moſt ſerious and determined grounds; for we had better be without trade, than expoſed to the conſequences it has hitherto produced.

Under proper regulations, and carried on with principle and honeſty, it might render to us every advantage, which, in times like theſe, we ought to look for; but left to itſelf, to find its own balance by no other practice than extortion, and to regulate itſelf upon the ruins of public credit, and at the hazard of national ſucceſs, is an evil too dangerous to be admitted, too ſerious to be trifled with.

It is in vain that we complain of the currency, unleſs we comply with meaſures for reſtoring it; and which, if we do not, we ſhall aſſuredly ſink in our own hands the hoards and funds that, if ſupported, would make us rich. The money is our own. No power is bound to make it good, if we, whoſe property it is, make it otherwiſe. Beſides which, we ought to reflect, that the public faith, or the United States, is but another name for ourſelves, and that while we individually undervalue the currency we diminiſh the faith and abilities of the States, on whoſe credit it is uttered. Neither can we have any right to demand in one character a value we deny to it in the other.

The means by which it has been depreciated are too numerous to be aſcertained, and too intricate to be explained; but we in a particular manner caution you againſt thoſe who affect to treat it lightly, in order to give a colourable pretence to their own extortion, and then clamorouſly cry out, "*Why is it not made better?*" neglecting at the ſame to remember that their own practices contribute to its unneceſſary reduction.

Having ſaid thus much on the ſubject, we ſhall conclude with recommending it to our ſiſter States, to concur with us in meaſures abſolutely neceſſary at this time, for redeeming and ſupporting the credit of our currency, and, of conſequence, individual proſperity. We wiſh to ſee Committees formed in every State and county, whoſe immediate buſineſs it ſhall be to watch againſt the depreciation, and promote the value of the money; and that whenever they ſhall diſcover any perſon or perſons traducing the ſame, by demanding or giving more than a juſt and regulated price, that they ſummons a meeting of the inhabitants at ſome convenient time and place, to determine what portion of diſgrace and diſapprobation ſuch perſon or perſons ſhall undergo.

We have for the preſent propoſed to reduce our prices month by month. But, in order to carry the matter into extenſive and effectual execution, by a rule that will agree to all places and things, we are of opinion, that a univerſal regulation, capable of applying itſelf in all caſes, may be formed on the following plan: Each State, for itſelf, to aſcertain what the prices of the ſeveral

[*Turn to the Fourth Page.*]

Meſſieurs HALL & SELLERS.

GENTLEMEN,

IT has been very juſtly and frequently obſerved, that a great part of the world are incapable of peruſing the writings of any Author with ſatisfaction, unleſs they are previouſly made acquainted with his name and character, his ſtature, age, complexion, religious profeſſion, &c.—

The piece in your laſt by *Common Senſe*, and that by *Tiberius Graccus*, ſhews the ſame obſervation to hold good with reſpect to ſome writers, who appear unable to write at all, without being perſonal. For the relief and ſatisfaction therefore of ſuch writers and readers, it is proper they ſhould be informed that the author of the publication in your paper of the 23d of laſt month, ſigned Americanus, is not a member of Congreſs, nor of the Aſſembly of this State, nor of any other, but a private citizen, in moderate circumſtances, in point of fortune, and whoſe political principles and character have never been queſtioned. Having ſaid thus much of myſelf, I hope to be indulged in a word or two on the piece publiſhed in your laſt, under the ſignature of Common Senſe.—I have indeed lived ſo long, and ſeen ſo much, that I can hardly meet with any any thing either ſurprizing or extraordinary, yet I muſt confeſs that it is a little uncommon for a man to take up his pen, and waſte his time, his ink and paper, in confuting a piece which has not *one advocate in its favour*, and is already *under the curſe of univerſal reprobation*. This is *very hard indeed*, and ſavours much of the temper of certain tribunals, which ſummon men to appear before them, try and condemn them for hereſy after they have been dead, and (if the judges are to be credited) in hell for half a century at leaſt. It is the practice of the tribunals alluded to, to cite the living, as well as the dead, to appear before them; the former they put to the queſtion, and torture, ordinary and extraordinary, until they force from the poor wretch ſomething which may ſerve to ſupport, or at leaſt give a favourable colouring to the judgment they had before-hand determined on.—The piece ſigned Americanus has been treated preciſely in the ſame manner by this univerſal inquiſitor. Americanus is repreſented as being *an advocate for the excluſive right of Britain to the fiſheries, and as having advanced that an American has not a right to fiſh in the American ſeas*. Had Americanus advanced ſuch doctrines, it would have been really extraordinary; but when he has ſaid nothing, ſo much as tending that way, the charge of *Jeſuitical* lies at the door of *Common Senſe*, and not of Americanus.

The object which this writer, Common Senſe, appears to have primarily in view, is to perſuade the public that Americanus is diſpoſed to relinquiſh and give up all right to the fiſheries in the American ſeas. But juſt the reverſe of this is the fact, both with reſpect to his principles, and his publication.

I may indeed, without vanity, ſay, that there are very few men better acquainted with the nature and extent of the American fiſheries than myſelf. None more ſenſible of the great advantages heretofore derived, and which muſt ever reſult from them to this Continent, and conſequently ſhall be ever againſt the relinquiſhing or giving them up to Great-Britain, or to any other power. But men who have yet to learn, that the giving up our right to this object, and the making an expreſs demand to have it guarantied to us, or the paſſing it over in ſilence, in a negociation, are diſtinct things, muſt be miſerable politicians indeed, and ſuch as are unworthy the being noticed at all, were it not that by officiouſly meddling in a cauſe they do not underſtand, and which is above their capacity, they injure the cauſe itſelf, more than able opponents. I am well aſſured that there is not a member in Congreſs any way diſpoſed to give up or relinquiſh our right to the Newfoundland fiſhery; but at the ſame time there are many who are againſt making it an expreſs article in the treaty, that our right ſhall be acknowledged and guarantied to us. They doubt whether Britain will ever agree to ſuch a demand, and apprehend their refuſal will be accompanied with a demand on their part of a direct contrary tenor and purport. This is what I am informed has occaſioned the delay complained of.

The writer of Common Senſe quotes the following ſentence, in which I ſay, "If the inſiſting on terms which "neither the declaration of independence, nor the treaties of Paris authorized us to challenge as our rights, "have cauſed the late, otherways unaccountable delays, "and prevented a peace, or at leaſt a negociation being "opened for one, thoſe who have challenged and inſiſted "on theſe claims are juſtly reſponſible for the conſequences,"---and then adds, "*this I look on to be truly Jeſuitical, for the delay cannot be occaſioned by thoſe who propoſe, but by thoſe who oppoſe.*" Our enemies reaſon juſt in the ſame ſtile; they inſiſt that we begun the war; they acknowledge indeed they fired firſt; but as there could be no war where there is no reſiſtance, ſo it is evident, ſay they, that the Americans by returning the fire begun the war. It is hard to ſay what kind of argument this is, whether Jeſuitical, Commonſenſical, or Nonſenſical. It ought to be remembered, that I confined myſelf ſolely to the fiſhery on the Banks of Newfoundland, and that I nowhere ſaid that the fiſheries in general were not included in the American charters, but that the fiſhery on thoſe Banks was not. The fiſheries in the bays, rivers, creeks and harbours, and on the coaſts of the ſeveral colonies (now States) were included in the charters, or at leaſt expreſly ſo in ſeveral of them, but none of them extended ſo far north as the Banks of Newfoundland. I drew no concluſion from this fact to exclude theſe States, or bar them from the right, which by nature they are entitled to, with others, as well to the fiſhery on theſe Banks as to thoſe in the ocean at large. How far the natural rights of nations extends to the fiſheries in the ocean at large, and indiſcriminately, is a queſtion which has been often agitated and diſcuſſed by the greateſt civilians of the ages they lived in; but none of them ever argued in the manner which the author of Common Senſe has done. I will tranſcribe the paſſage which contains the whole of his reaſoning on the ſubject. He ſays, "Americanus has placed "all his reaſons the wrong way, and drawn the contrary "concluſions to what he ought to have done. He doubts "the right of the States to fiſh, becauſe it is not mentioned in any of the charters. Whereas, had it been "mentioned, it might have been contended that the right "in America was only derivative, and been given as an "argument that the original right lay in Britain. Therefore the ſilence of the charters, added to the undiſturbed practice of fiſhing, admit the right to exiſt in America *naturally*, and not by *grant*, and in Britain only "*conſequentially*; for Britain did not poſſeſs the fiſheries "independent of America, but in conſequence of her "dominions in America. Her claiming territory here "was her title-deed to the fiſheries, in the ſame manner "that Spain claims Faulkland's-Iſland, by poſſeſſing the "Spaniſh continent, and therefore her right to thoſe fiſh-"eries was derived *through America*, and not the right "of America through Britain. Wedded to the continent, "ſhe inherited its fortunes of iſlands and fiſheries, but "divorced therefrom, ſhe ceaſes her pretenſions." As he has not drawn the conſequences which muſt follow theſe premiſes, advanced by him, I will do it for him; it is plainly this, *Neither France, Britain, or any other power, have any right to the fiſheries on the Banks of Newfoundland, or on the coaſt of this continent, nor can have any, but what is derived from theſe States.* No one can doubt whether ſuch reaſoning and ſuch concluſions will be admitted or not in a negociation; though the author has taken the pains and riſque of a voyage to Faulkland's-Iſland in ſupport thereof.

I ſaid in my laſt that it *was very unhappy that this queſtion has been touched on, or agitated at all at this time.* I will now add, it is peculiarly ſo, that it has become the ſubject of diſcuſſion in the public papers. To permit the public to be made acquainted with what are to be the ultimate demands on a propoſed treaty is really ſomething new and extraordinary, if not impolitic and abſurd; but it is now to no purpoſe to enquire how, or in what manner the debates in Congreſs on this queſtion firſt came abroad.

It has for many weeks paſt been the ſubject of converſation in public companies, and having at laſt made its way into the public papers, is before the citizens of theſe States and the world at large. In my animadverſions on the extract of a letter from an honorable gentleman in Virginia, I could not avoid touching on this ſubject (then publicly diſcourſed on) and which I apprehended he meant to inſinuate had with other meaſures retarded the propoſed negociation, and put off a peace. Peace could not have been obtained without a negociation, none was propoſed, or hinted at, before the latter part of January or the beginning of February paſt. In diſcuſſing the terms difficulties were early ſtarted on this ſubject; they were not obviated at the time this gentleman wrote, nor at the time when my animadverſions on his letter were written. Other queſtions may have been in part the cauſe of the delays in Congreſs on this important ſubject, and meaſures taken previous to the diſcuſſion of the terms of the treaty may have contributed largely towards the delay complained of, and to the procraſtination of the wiſhed for peace. If thoſe who planned and conducted the meaſures of laſt Fall and Winter *acted neither honeſtly or wiſely*, as the letter writer inſinuates, this muſt have been the caſe. But whether the meaſures taken laſt Fall and Winter were planned and conducted with wiſdom and honeſty is not the preſent queſtion; let thoſe who aſſert the contrary ſupport the charges they bring. Nor is it a queſtion, whether theſe States ſhall relinquiſh their right to the fiſheries in a treaty. I never heard a man ſpeak in favor of ſuch a propoſal; but the queſtion is, whether the inſiſting on an explicit acknowledgement of that right in the articles of the treaty is either ſafe, prudent or politic. It has been urged by many who are well acquainted with the nature and extent of the Newfoundland fiſhery, and ſenſible of its importance, that in a treaty nothing ſhould be ſaid on the ſubject; but that if Great-Britain will agree to acknowledge and guarantee *the Liberty, Sovereignty and Independence of theſe States, abſolute and unlimited, as well in matters of government as commerce*, that it is for the intereſt of theſe States to accept thereof, and conclude a peace, by and with the conſent of our Ally.—To which it has been replied, that to paſs this fiſhery over in ſilence is in fact to relinquiſh it, and to entail on this country another war. But if Great Britain will go to war hereafter to prevent our fiſhery on thoſe banks, will they not continue the preſent war ſooner than formally acknowledge and guarantee our right, and by ſolemn treaty foreclоſe any future inquiry on the ſubject? If this is really inſiſted on as indiſpenſible (other points being granted) it will hereafter contain in it the whole merits of the diſpute, and remain really the ſole object of the war.—This being the caſe, the queſtion is as important as any one that ever came before Congreſs, or the public; and two points ought to be clearly and unequivocally aſcertained. The firſt is our right to the fiſhery on the banks of Newfoundland, by the law of nature and nations; the ſecond, what probable certainty there is of our obtaining the confirmation and peaceable poſſeſſion of that right.—Great-Britain will object to our right, and ſay they firſt diſcovered and improved that fiſhery;—that they have been for near two centuries in the unqueſtionable poſſeſſion of it; that they never ceded it away at any time—that France at all times acknowledged their right, and when they firſt obtained liberty to fiſh on the coaſts and banks of Newfoundland, which was in the 10th year of the reign of Charles the firſt, it was in conſideration of their paying a tribute of five per cent. to England. They will ſay further that they are actually in the poſſeſſion of the iſlands and coaſts adjacent to this fiſhery, and in the improvement of the fiſhery itſelf.—To this it will be replied, that the ſubjects of theſe States, then ſubject to England, entered on this fiſhery nearly at the ſame time with other their fellow ſubjects—that little or no improvement had been made in the fiſhery before the inhabitants of New-England entered on it—that they early and with juſtice conſidered themſelves intitled to the right of a free fiſhery; that on a diſpute which aroſe at that early period between them and the inhabitants of England, the fiſhery was declared by James the firſt to be equally free to both, in conſequence of which they remained in the free and undiſturbed poſſeſſion and improvement of it for near one hundred and fifty years, and until the late Act of Parliament intitled the Fiſhery Bill; and that by the laws of nature and nations they are intitled to the rights of a free fiſhery.———Each party may appeal to the law of nature and nations, and go over the whole ſubject formerly exhauſted by Selden and Grotius in their *Mare Clauſum* and *Mare Liberum;* but are we ſure that either party will be convinced by reaſon and arguments? It is at leaſt probable that the reſult will be ſimilar to the iſſue of that in which thoſe two great men engaged—Each of them convinced the nation on whoſe ſide he argued, that they were in the right; and each nation appealed from the concluſions drawn by the other to force, or the *Ultima Ratio Regum*, for a final deciſion. As this may be the caſe with us, the ſecond queſtion, what probable certainty there is, of our obtaining the confirmation and peaceable poſſeſſion of this right ought to be well examined, and conſidered before hand. It is aſſerted with great confidence, that France will at all events ſupport us in this demand. It has been urged, that France having bound herſelf to guarantee our ſovereignty in matters of commerce, and the fiſhery being a ſubject of commerce, ſhe is conſequently obliged to guarantee our right to it. This kind of reaſoning can have no weight with any one, who has read the treaties of Paris of the 6th February 1778—But the aſſertion that it is the intereſt of France to ſupport us in this claim, and the concluſions drawn from this principle, merit our conſideration, ſince we may rely with ſafety on nations, as well as individuals, when it is evidently their intereſt to ſupport our pretenſions. France has been from the firſt deeply intereſted in and attentive to this fiſhery. As early as in the 10th year of Charles the firſt, they became tributary to England, to enjoy a ſhare in it; by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713, they ceded the iſland of Newfoundland to England, but ſecured to themſelves the right of fiſhing, and curing their fiſh, on all that part of the iſland which extends from Bonaviſta to the Northern Point of the iſland, and thence running down the Weſtern Side of the iſland to Cape Riche, with the iſland of Cape Breton, and the other iſlands in the Gulph of St. Lawrence (ſee the 13th article or ſection of that treaty)—By the treaty of Paris of 1763 they retained their ancient right as to the fiſhery of Newfoundland, but relinquiſhed all the other iſlands, except thoſe of St. Pierres and Miquelon—By the treaty of February 1778, with theſe States, they claim expreſly all that was included in the treaties of Utrecht and Paris.

It has been pretended that France cannot cure ſo good fiſh, nor afford them ſo cheap as the Americans, though the contrary is evidently the fact. Their ſalt and other materials for the fiſhery, as well as labour, being cheaper than ours; and taking and curing fiſh on the ſame ground, the quality muſt be equal, and from the other conſiderations, the price in their favour. Yet on ſuppoſing this pretenſion juſt, can it be thence inferred that France is intereſted to eſtabliſh theſe States in a fiſhery in which we are ſure to outrival them? It is true that they are intereſted in the leſſening and circumſcribing as far as poſſible the Britiſh fiſheries, and equally ſo in extending and eſtabliſhing their own; becauſe it is evidently their intereſt to become the firſt maritime power. But does it follow from this, that in curbing the Britiſh fiſheries they would wiſh to extend ours? Spain is alſo ſaid to be intereſted in favour of our demand, but we are not told how, therefore it can only be ſaid generally that Spain conſumes annually the greateſt quantity of ſalt fiſh of any nation in Europe, and therefore it is the intereſt of that nation to take the fiſh themſelves, or to ſupport and encourage thoſe in the fiſheries, who can afford to ſell the cheapeſt; but does it follow from thence, that it is the intereſt of Spain to eſtabliſh the United States of North-America in this fiſhery, in preference to the coming in for a ſhare of it, or to the giving their influence in favour of France, their ancient and faithful ally? And it is certain that their ableſt ſtateſmen and political writers have been urgent, that means ſhould be fallen on to encourage the ſubjects of Spain to take at leaſt the fiſh conſumed in the kingdom. If any one doubts this, let him read the Treatiſe on the Commercial Intereſt of Spain, compoſed by that great Spaniſh patriot and ſtateſman, Don Geronymo Utzaritz, in which he takes great pains to animate the Spaniſh nation to imitate the policy of the Dutch, the French and the Engliſh, and to ſtrike into the fiſheries. This Treatiſe was publiſhed many years ſince, but the tranſactions of 1761 muſt be freſh in our memories, when Spain made a formal demand to be admitted to fiſh on the Banks of Newfoundland, which demand was rejected by Great-Britain in the moſt haughty and peremptory manner and ſtile; and the refuſal was one of the principal reaſons with Spain for joining with France in the war. The intereſts of nations are various at different periods. I therefore leave it, as a queſtion to be reſolved by the ſtateſmen of the day, whether at this important period it is the intereſt of France and Spain to ſupport the expences, and run the hazard of the events of war, to obtain for us an explicit acknowledgement of this right. It is perhaps no queſtion, whether theſe States are in a ſituation to continue the war without them, and with a tolerable certainty of ſucceſs, as to this object of it. We have been told much about our riſing, our great and extenſive empire, our future marine, our expected improvements and ſuperiority in arts, commerce and arms; all this may do very well within the walls of an Academy or a private circle; but in an American public and political character, is at beſt but proofs of a weak head, intoxicated by a wild imagination. It is time enough to feel the pride of power, when in the poſſeſſion of power itſelf. Had nothing been ſaid on the ſubject of the fiſheries, our fiſhermen on the peace might have returned to their old ſtations without interruption; for it is highly improbable that Britain (every other matter being amicably adjuſted) would open the war afreſh on account of a right at beſt doubtful, and left open and undecided in the treaty; eſpecially as it muſt ever be her intereſt to preſerve and cultivate the friendſhip of theſe States. But the making a point of its being acknowledged in the treaty, will lay Great-Britain under the neceſſity of being explicit on the ſubject. In ſhort, however well founded our right may be, true policy dictated ſilence on it in treating, and an accommodation in the beſt manner poſſible at ſome future day, rather than putting the important iſſue of peace or war on ſuch a demand.

It is ſubmitted to the ſerious and impartial citizens of theſe States, whether under our circumſtances, the real expences and diſtreſſes of war, with the probable conſequences, are not ſufficient to deter us from making the experiment. For with the utmoſt ſucceſs, what do we gain? Why an acknowledgement of a right, which, if founded on the fixed principles of the law of nature and nations, can receive no greater force from the acknowledgement; and if not ſo founded, can derive no validity from an acknowledgement extorted by force, and which at a more favourable moment might be recalled. If we fail, what do we looſe? Why the expence and blood of one, two, or even three campaigns, to the impoveriſhment of our country, beyond what many years of peace will be able to recover; perhaps the loſs of one ally, and the diſguſt of another; not to add, which Heaven in mercy prevent! that ſuch inordinate ambition and pride may raiſe up friends to our enemy, who may then in her turn complain that we ſtrike at the exiſtence of her acknowledged rights.

I have not entered into a minute diſcuſſion of the general right to a free fiſhery. It is an extenſive field and has been repeatedly explored by the greateſt men; and the reſult of all inquiries and conteſts on the ſubject has been, that poſſeſſion, force, or compact, ſupport all the acknowledged right, which any nation at this hour enjoys in the fiſheries: Former and long continued poſſeſſion we may juſtly plead, compact we cannot, and force is at beſt doubtful.

AMERICANUS.

Philadelphia, July 4, 1779.

CHARLESTOWN, *(South-Carolina) June 4.*

By his Excellency JOHN RUTLEDGE, *Esquire, Governor and Commander in Chief of South-Carolina,*

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the moſt vigorous meaſures are neceſſary for ſtopping the ravages of the enemy and defeating them in their attempts to ruin and enſlave this country, and for ſupporting its Freedom and Independence: I do therefore, by the advice and conſent of the Privy Council, exhort and require all the Freemen of this State (excepting only ſuch as are now actually on guard duty on and near the ſea coaſt, and ſuch as ſhall be draughted for patrole duty in the ſeveral pariſhes and diſtricts, agreeable to the orders iſſued by me to the proper officers of the militia) by the love which they bear, the duty which they owe, and the allegiance and fidelity they have ſworn to their country, to repair immediately, properly armed and accoutred, to Charleſtown, there to follow ſuch orders as they ſhall receive from me, or the Governor and Commander in Chief for the time being. And to the end that no perſons, who I call ſo to do, may pretend ignorance of the conſequences which will enſue from their neglect, I do declare and make known, that all who ſhall ſo fail, without good and ſufficient excuſe, to be approved by me, or the Governor and Commander in Chief for the time being, ſhall be deemed and conſidered as traitors and enemies to the State, and be treated as ſuch, both in their perſons and property. And whereas ſome men, having either deſignedly or inadvertently, and for want of due diligence to eſcape the enemy, ſuffered themſelves to be taken, not in arms, but peaceably in their own houſes, have received from the enemy certificates, ſetting forth, that they are priſoners of war on parole, and that they are to be protected in their perſons and property: To the end that no ſuch perſons may conſider themſelves thereby allowed to remain inactive and neutral until exchanged, and to deter others from following their example, I do further declare, that ſuch perſons are not conſidered as priſoners of war on parole, nor ſhall they be exchanged; but, that they are liable to bear arms in defence of the State, and ſhall do ſo, until the enemy requires a ſurrender of them. And I do therefore call on them, to repair hither for that purpoſe immediately, under the pains and penalties abovementioned. And whereas ſundry evil-diſpoſed people, perſonating the enemy, have plundered ſome of the inhabitants of this State, and emiſſaries of the enemy have been endeavouring to raiſe men in this State for their ſervice: I do hereby require and command all officers in the ſervice of the State, and all others, who ſhall be informed of any plunderers, or of perſons attempting to raiſe men in this State for the ſervice of the enemy, or of any who ſhall inliſt with, or join, or attempt to join the enemy, to uſe their utmoſt endeavours to apprehend all ſuch perſons, and convey them to Charleſtown; (and for ſo doing ſuitable reward ſhall be paid) declaring, that all thoſe who are guilty of ſtealing, plundering, raiſing or attempting to raiſe men in this State, for the ſervice of the enemy, or inliſting with, or joining or attempting to join the enemy, ſhall be puniſhed with inſtant death.

Given under my hand, and the great ſeal of the State, the 25th day of May, Anno Domini 1779, *and in the third year of American Independence.*

J. RUTLEDGE.

GOD SAVE THE STATE.

The accounts received reſpecting Major General Preſcot's army ſince our laſt, are, that part of it is intrenched on the main at Stono Ferry; the remainder, including the invalids, who are numerous and daily increaſing, quartered in different parts of John's iſland. It is ſaid that a detachment went on Wedneſday to Simmons's iſland.

The enemy when they retreated from Wappum and James iſland left upwards of 400 horſes, with a number of cattle, behind them, and burnt ſeveral waggons, quantities of furniture, &c. Their army was within theſe few days entirely deſtitute of rum, ſalt and flour; and ſome accounts mention their being ſcarce of ammunition.

BOSTON, June 24.

The Mars ſhip of war has returned into a ſafe port, and carried in with her a prize letter of marque ſhip, valued at 25,000l. ſterling.

A perſon taken in one of the veſſels from New-York ſays, that General Burgoyne lately died at Bath in England.

FISH-KILL, July 1.

We are informed, that laſt Sunday morning the enemy were embarking at King's-Ferry, for New-York. In the afternoon, a ſloop belonging to the enemy anchored oppoſite Peeks-Kill, and a ſhip under Dunder Barrack. Thirty-ſix ſmall veſſels left King's-Ferry alſo in the afternoon, and at ſun-ſet were nearly oppoſite Tarry-Town. The buſh huts on Ver Plank's Point were burnt, and very few tents left ſtanding. A deſerter mentions, that ſix regiments are left to garriſon the Point.

On the 24th ult. 200 of the enemy's dragoons ſurprized two militia piquets at Compond, killed and took about 40 of them, ſeveral of whom they barbarouſly cut and mangled. Capts. Taller and Kronkite, Lieuts. Cudney, Keeler and one other, name unknown, were made priſoners. Keeler is mortally wounded. The meeting-houſe and a dwelling-houſe were burnt. It is ſaid, the barbarities were committed by tories who had heretofore joined the enemy, and by ſome of the preſent inhabitants. Four of the enemy's horſe were taken by the militia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.

Captain Tracey, of the ſchooner Dauphin, arrived at Boſton the 24th ult. in 45 days from Breſt, informs, that before he ſailed the news arrived at that port, that the iſlands and forts of Jerſey and Guernſey had been taken and plundered by a number of privateers fitted out from St. Malo and Nantz. Some private letters give information that the ſame report prevailed at L'Orient.

Captain Tracey ſailed in company with five ſhips of the line and five frigates, having under convoy a large number of tranſports and letters of marque, deſtined to reinforce Count D'Eſtaing at Martinico, and to garriſon St. Domingo. *After the arrival of the above reinforcement it is more than probable Count D'Eſtaing will appear on our coaſt.*

Extract of a Letter from Charleſtown, May 29, 1779.

"Since I wrote the former part of my letter one of my ſons has juſt come in from General Lincoln, and informs me, that the enemy had fled from James and John's Iſlands,---that many of them had got on board veſſels prepared for them; and all the reſt making their eſcape as faſt as poſſible. That laſt night General Lincoln had detached 1000 men to Beaufort, to prevent the enemy's getting footing there, and that this day he followed with the whole army,—that General Lincoln had given out in general orders this morning, an invitation for all the Georgians to collect and return home, and that they ſhould be ſupported by an army. That Colonels Dooly, of Wilkes county, Twegs, of Burk, and Few, of Richmond county *, have ever been at the head of 1100 men, in their ſeveral counties, and that during all the troubles they had their families and property always in forts; but that they now have poſſeſſion of the town of Ebenezer †, and I hope in ten days to be in Savannah, ſo for the preſent have put off the thought of coming to you at Philadelphia, as I wrote in the former part of my letter."

* *Theſe counties are the weſtern frontiers of the State of Georgia.* † *About* 30 *miles from Savannah.*

Extract of a letter from an officer, dated Camp, at Conojohara, June 19, 1779.

"I am thus far on an expedition to the country of the Senecas; we are at preſent very buſy tranſporting our boats and ſtores acroſs the Lake Otzego, from whence proceeds the Eaſt Branch of the Suſquehanna. Somewhere on this river we are to form a junction with General Sullivan, which, when formed, will be a very reſpectable army, ſuch as appears to me more than adequate for the buſineſs it is intended for.

"This day was brought into our Camp a certain Mr. Henry Hair, who has a Lieutenant's Commiſſion from the ſavage tyrant of Britain, in Butler's infamous corps of murderers. He ſays he left Cahuga laſt Sunday was a week, in company with three bands of Indians and tories, who were to ſtrike three different blows upon ſome of our defenceleſs frontiers; upon being aſked whether their deſign was to fall upon women and children, as they had hitherto done? He anſwered, that they had come out to war, after the faſhion of the Indians, and informed us that one party conſiſted of about 30, one of 20, and one of 9; thus theſe wretches are by ſmall parties endeavouring to drive in our frontiers by murdering poor defenceleſs women and children, and otherways diſtreſſing our advanced ſettlements; but I flatter myſelf that the puniſhment of them and their employer will not linger much longer, for Heaven muſt ſurely have puniſhment in ſtore for ſuch offenders. Mr. Hair, I think, will in 24 hours receive the ſtroke of juſtice, as the manner in which he was taken plainly conſtitutes him a ſpy, for which he is ordered to be tried to-morrow, and before evening I am not without hopes that he will be exalted to his proper place."

We have the pleaſure to aſſure the public from authority, that the General Aſſembly of the State of Connecticut, at their Seſſions in January laſt, ordered taxes to be raiſed for their full quota of the 15,000,000 dollars requeſted by Congreſs, by their reſolve of the 5th of January. And that at their May Seſſions they provided for raiſing their full quota of 45,000,000, requeſted by the late reſolution of Congreſs, payable at different periods, none to exceed the firſt of January.

We have no doubt but this vigorous example will be followed by all the States in the union, which will convince our enemies that our reſources for carrying on the war are ample; and aſſure our friends that the credit of our finances is eſtabliſhed on a firm and ſolid foundation.

On Sunday laſt, being the Anniverſary of the Independence of America, his Excellency the Preſident and the honourable the Members of Congreſs attended divine worſhip in the forenoon in Chriſt-Church, where an excellent ſermon, ſuitable to the occaſion, was preached by the Rev. Mr. White, Rector of the epiſcopal churches in this city, and one of the Chaplains to Congreſs.

At noon the Preſident and Members of Congreſs, with the Preſident and chief Magiſtrates of this State, and a number of other gentlemen and ladies, went, by invitation from the honourable the Miniſter of France, to the Catholic Chapel, where the great event was celebrated by a well adapted diſcourſe, pronounced by the Miniſter's Chaplain, and Te Deum ſolemnly ſung by a number of very good voices, accompanied by the organ and other kinds of muſic.

On Monday morning an elegant Oration was ſpoken to a very numerous and reſpectable audience, in the Dutch Calviniſt Church, by Mr. Brackenridge, in honour of thoſe patriots who have offered their lives for their country in the courſe of the preſent conteſt.

The ſame day an entertainment was given by the honourable the Congreſs to the Miniſter Plenipotentiary of France, the Preſident and chief Magiſtrates of this State, the Conſul of France, ſeveral continental officers civil and military, and many ſtrangers of diſtinction. The company were entertained with muſic, and the following toaſts, introduced by thirteen vollies from Colonel Nicola's regiment, were drank.

1. The United States of America *by the grace of God* FREE and INDEPENDENT.
2. His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, THE PROTECTOR OF THE RIGHTS OF MANKIND.
3. The Queen, Princeſs and Royal Family of France.
4. His Moſt Catholic Majeſty and the other Branches of the Royal Houſe of Bourbon.
5. General Waſhington.
6. The allied arms of France and America.
7. The friends and patrons of liberty throughout the world.
8. The memories of thoſe heroes who have nobly died in defending the rights of their country.
9. May the enſuing campaign give new *laurels* to our *heroes*, and *freſh luſtre* to our *ſtars*.
10. May *affection* cement the union which wiſdom has formed between France and America.
11. May the cap and ſtaff of liberty ſoon creſt the arms of Ireland.
12. May America never forget that virtue, valour and ſcience are the bulwarks of her independence.
13. Peace, liberty and happineſs to all mankind.

In the evening a ſett of brilliant fireworks were exhibited, particularly excellent rockets, which, after aſcending to an amazing height in the air, burſt, and diſplayed thirteen ſtars.

The whole was conducted with great order and decorum; no unfortunate accidents happened, but joy and innocent feſtivity pervaded all ranks of people.

Philadelphia, July 6, 1779.

THOMAS MORGAN, Watch and Clock-Maker, informs the Public, That he hath opened ſhop in Arch-ſtreet, the fourth door above the New-building, where he intends carrying on the buſineſs, in all its various branches, having a tolerable ſupply of materials, is in hopes to give ſatisfaction; thoſe ladies and gentlemen who pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend on the greateſt care and punctuality.

Said MORGAN informs his former kind Cuſtomers in the Southern States, that their commands ſhall be duly adhered to.

The Managers of the United States Lottery have the pleaſure to acquaint the public, that they have concluded the drawing of the ſecond Claſs, and are preparing the Prize Liſt, which will be publiſhed as ſoon as poſſible; in the mean time the Check Clerk will attend at the Lottery-Office, where the adventurers may be informed of the fate of their tickets.

WHEREAS an Advertiſement appeared in the Pennſylvania Packet of June 12, 1779, ſigned PHILIP HOOD, wherein he ſets forth, that he bought a plantation of PETER WELLS, and gave bonds for the payment of the purchaſe money, one of which payments became due on the firſt day of April laſt.---So much of his publication is true, but the facts, for which he propoſes to pay the money to the Treaſurer, are theſe.---PETER WELLS died inteſtate, Jonathan Wells and Edward Wells adminiſtered to his eſtate.---William Morgan, who had married a daughter of the ſaid Peter Wells, applied to the adminiſtrators for his wife's ſhare of her father's eſtate in May laſt, but as they had not received the money, and being deſirous to diſcharge every juſt demand againſt them, aſſigned that bond, given by ſaid Hood as aforementioned, that was then due, over to the ſaid William Morgan, in order to ſatisfy his demand on the eſtate of ſaid deceaſed; ſince which time ſaid Hood came to Jonathan Wells, and told him he had brought money to diſcharge his bond; ſaid Jonathan then told him, in the preſence of ſeveral gentlemen of the firſt character in the neighbourhood, that for want of the money being paid when due, the adminiſtrators were under the neceſſity of aſſigning ſaid bond to William Morgan, and therefore could not receive the money with propriety.---This being a ſtate of facts that can be well ſupported, PHILIP HOOD may uſe his pleaſure in paying the money to the Treaſurer, as the adminiſtrators did not aſſign the bond away through any intention of fraud or colluſion, and therefore think themſelves entirely without blame in the matter. ¶ 1 *W.*

TO BE SOLD,

ONE hundred and twenty-three acres of LAND, in Paxton townſhip, Lancaſter county; quit-rent at half a penny.

Five hundred and twenty-five acres in Turbut townſhip, Northumberland county, for which is two deeds, 200 and 325 acres adjoining.

An undivided half part of 1050 acres of land on the Shawney Cabin Creek, in Bedford county.

Some ſhares of that valuable tract of land on the river Ohio, called Indiana Land, granted by the Six Nations to the Proprietors at the treaty at Fort Stanwix in 1768.

For terms of ſale apply to the ſubſcriber, living in Lancaſter.

¶ 4 *W.* LEVY ANDREW LEVY.

ONE HUNDRED POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, near the Head of North-East, Cæcil County, Maryland, a Negroe Man, called TONEY, about 5 feet 10 inches high, ſlim built, and his wife RACHEL, with young child, ſhe is about 5 feet 8 inches high, of a tawny complexion, has ſome of her fore teeth out, has a very ſour look and is very bold and ſaucy; they are both between 30 and 40 years of age; their clothes is uncertain; it is thought they have a paſs with them and may change their names and paſs for free Negroes. Whoever will give information where they are concealed, or ſecure them in any gaol on the continent, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

April 14, 1779. ¶ JOHN HALL.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED away, on the 20th of June laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living with John Betz, in Falconer Swamp, Philadelphia county, on the great road near the 34 mile ſtone, two HORSES; the one a Grey, about 15 hands high, 9 or 10 years old, well made, trots, paces and canters, his legs and buttocks rather blacker than the ſpots on his body, his near eye was ſore when he went away, and it run conſiderably, he is remarkably well turned behind, and ſhod all round. The other a Brown, about 14 hands high, ſtrong built, 7 or 8 years old, his hind feet white, a blaze in his face, branded on the near ſhoulder and buttock R, a ſhort buſhy mane, which hangs on both ſides, and has a white ſpeck in his off eye, paces and canters well, he can alſo trot but it is but ſeldom; ſhod all round. Whoever ſecures ſaid Horſes, ſo that the owner gets them again, ſhall be intitled to the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN HELLINGS. †

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, living in Thornbury townſhip, Cheſter county, a likely light bay hackney HORSE, with black mane and tail, his off hind foot white, branded both on the near ſhoulder and buttock GB, the brand on the ſhoulder hardly perceivable, his neck rather ſhort, of a good carriage, paces a travel, trots and canters well, a pair of old ſhoes on before, one of them broke, the off ſide of his back is hurt with the hindermoſt part of the pad of the ſaddle, four years old laſt fall, and about 14½ hands high. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and the thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or One Hundred Dollars for the horſe only, paid by

July 4, 1779. ‖ GEORGE BRINTON.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Aſhton townſhip, Cheſter county, in the night of the 2d of July inſt. a brown HORSE, 4 years old, 14 hands high, neither brand nor ear-mark, trots and will pace ſome little, with a ſhort buſhy tail, galled on the upper part of the nigh ſhoulder with the collar. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, if the thief is brought to juſtice, or Sixty Dollars for the horſe only, paid by JOSEPH PENNELL. ¶

RUN away about 14 months ago, and went into Philadelphia, whilſt the Britiſh troops were there, a young Negroe Wench, named PEG, about 20 years old, very luſty of her age, was born in Cheſter county, there is great reaſon to believe ſhe is in, or at no great diſtance from, Philadelphia, poſſibly in the Jerſeys, as ſhe was ſeen laſt winter in the market. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Wench, ſo that I may have her again, ſhall have *One Hundred Dollars Reward*, and all reaſonable charges paid, on applying to Colonel WILLIAM HENRY, in Philadelphia, or the ſubſcriber, in Thornbury, Cheſter county.

PERSIFOR FRAZER.

*** Any perſon who harbours or conceals her may depend upon the ſevereſt proſecution. ¶ 1 W.

WAS Stolen, the 23d ult. from the ſubſcriber, living near the Head of Elk, a black HORSE, 11 or 12 years old, and about 15 hands high; has a ſharp back, and a ſtar on each flank, the one plainer than the other. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſe, and ſends timely notice to the ſubſcriber, ſo that I may get him again, ſhall receive THIRTY DOLLARS reward, and as much more for the thief, upon conviction.

4 *W.* JAMES FINLEY.

Lower Milford, July 5, 1779.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, an indented ſervant lad, calls himſelf *Benjamin Faſſwell*, 19 years old, between 5 feet 4 and 5 inches high, has dark coloured hair, and black eyes, was born in Old England; he had on, and took with him, a light coloured coat, an almoſt new felt hat, linen drawers, half-worn ſhoes, and braſs buckles. All maſters of veſſels are forbid harbouring or concealing him at their peril. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that I may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges.

¶ MICHAEL BISHOP.

articles of produce and importation were in the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-four, and to multiply that price by some certain number to be agreed upon for all the States, and the price so multiplied to become the regulated price.

In this regulation it is to be remembered, that the prices of imported goods are higher in war time than articles of produce, and the exact difference is the expence of convoy and rate of insurance. Therefore whatever those are, to be added to the price such goods would otherwise be at, at the place of importation.

And in order to confine the sellers of dry goods to some fixed rule, and to prevent the hitherto scandalous evasions and extortion practised by some of them, every seller of dry goods to write on the several articles he or she deals in, or on a paper affixed thereto, the price such goods were worth or sold for in the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-four.

We likewise recommend to every State to open an office for the insurance of such vessels and cargoes only as belong to persons resident in such State; and that no person shall insure in any other office, or any person for him, than shall be established in the State he lives in. By this means the rate of insurance will be known, and one pretence for extortion cut off.

We furthermore recommend to retailers or other persons who may have money to spare, to open subscriptions for raising funds for importing their own goods, under the management of persons to be chosen by a majority of the subscribers.

And in order to prevent the unnecessary removal of goods from one State to another, under various pretences, by which the prices are enhanced, it is hereby proposed that the inhabitants of any State, whose ports may at any time be blocked up or rendered unsafe, shall have full privilege to import their cargoes into this port, and to remove the same under the management of a sworn agent of their own appointing; and this we presume will more effectually answer their purpose than their depending too much on the purchases they may hope to make of goods already imported, because by encouraging importation we in a great measure prevent monopolizing.

It gives the well affected inhabitants of this city, and their Committee, great pleasure to find, that the measures lately adopted are so generally approved, and so warmly supported. We can only call it a beginning, and hope to see it productive of universal benefit.

The Committee have already received letters of approbation and request from several of the neighbouring States, and we in a particular manner invite and call on our fellow-citizens of the State of Maryland, because we are persuaded that the contrivances which have been carried on between this city and Baltimore, have in an extraordinary manner contributed to undermine the value of our currency.

We are now arrived at a period at which nothing can hurt us but want of honesty, and in which to be rich or to be poor depends on our own choice and consent; and such being truly our situation, we submit the farther consideration thereof to the wisdom, justice and patriotism of the States in Union.

Signed in behalf and by order of the Committee,
WILLIAM BRADFORD, Chairman.

At a Town-Meeting, held the 16th of June, 1779, at the Court-House in the Borough of Lancaster,
CHRISTOPHER MARSHALL, Esq; in the Chair.

GENTLEMEN,

AS you have shewn yourselves so zealous in the cause of our bleeding country, as upon the 11th inst. to assemble in this place, at a respectable Town-Meeting, and there unanimously to elect a certain number of Gentlemen to act for you as a Committee of Inspection and Observation, to be assisted and protected by you in the discharge of that duty, in which number, though absent, you were pleased to do me the honour to nominate me one of that respectable Body; for which instance of your kind esteem and regard, I in this public manner render you my most sincere and hearty thanks, and believe me, it will give me great pleasure, if that by my future conduct I shall merit and maintain the good esteem you, Gentlemen, had, and do entertain of me.

Gentlemen, your Committee thus chosen (we mean the major part, as only twelve of the fifteen attended, the other three for reasons best known to themselves declined) considering themselves as citizens of the same State, and fellow-subjects of the same Constitution and Laws, met on the 14th inst. in order to engage and consider on the most effectual ways and means to redress and relieve their suffering country, thought it most expedient for them in the first place to endeavour to lower the prices of sundry articles here below enumerated:

West-India Rum per gallon,	£ 7 10 0
Country ditto,	5 5 0
Whiskey,	1 15 0
Melasses,	5 10 0
Bohea Tea per lb.	5 5 0
Coffee,	1 2 6
Loaf Sugar,	3 0 0
Muscovado Sugar from 25 to 28*s.* per lb.	
Turk's-Island Salt per bushel,	16 0 0
French ditto,	12 0 0
Wheat,	5 0 0
Merchantable Flour per hundred,	15 0 0
Middling ditto,	10 0 0

And that on a similar plan with our brethren in the city of Philadelphia, which said prices are to continue for this present month (charge of carriage as we conceive being only added) this agreement they chearfully entered into, believing that by thus lowering the present exorbitant prices of those articles, they should raise the value of our Continental currency.

This, Gentlemen, being their first essay, they thought it most proper, in this public manner, to communicate unto you; at the same time requesting of your advice, and should it merit your approbation, they shall think themselves amply rewarded.

Gentlemen, permit your Committee in the next place to lay before you what appears to them to be of great utility, and not only unto the inhabitants of this county and State, but what concerns the whole Continent of North-America, that is, they conceive, the great depreciation of our currency, and this your Committee apprehends arises from that attrocious vile practice of buying and selling of what is called *Hard Money*; this they submit to your serious consideration, as it appears to them to be a trade so subversive of all good and so pernicious to the independence in general, that it requires the immediate, strenuous and united efforts of all true friends to this country, for preventing an extension of the mischiefs that have already flowed from that polluted fountain.

Your Committee, in order to suppress and to root out such a pernicious evil, are determined, if it meets with your approbation, to reduce and bring upon a level what is called *Half Joes*, to the value of an Eight Dollar Continental Bill, and so in proportion for all kinds of other *Hard Money*: But as it is apprehended an attempt of this kind, though in its nature so glorious and in its completion so advantageous to the public in general, will meet with powerful opposition, your Committe requests, if this merits your regard, that you will give them your strongest assurances now, that you will support them in a design so laudable and praise worthy, with your lives and fortunes, and that to the utmost extent of your power, a declaration thus publicly given, will enable and inspire your Committee with courage and alacrity to prosecute and carry on so glorious a contest against all the opposition that can be formed, or made, by those base and designing men, monopolizers and destroyers of our country. Thus much, Gentlemen, in a few words, was thought proper for to lay before you in this respectable meeting, in order to have your judgment on so momentous and interesting engagement, and at the same time requesting that you will please to augment the number of Committe-men to twenty members, as no less is apprehended to be sufficient to carry your intentions into execution. The following is a list of the number already chosen: CHRISTOPHER MARSHALL, Esq; Chairman, Col. Jacob Glotz, Ludwick Lawman, Christian Wirtz, Christopher Franciscus, Michael Dessenderver, George Hoff, George Burkert, John Hopson, William Bowsman, Charles Hall, Esq; William Bush, Christian Petre, Henry De Huff, Esq; James Davis, George Muser, Adam Reigart, Levy Andrew Levy, Daniel Frank, Lawrence Marquetent.

The following Resolves were entered into:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting, that no person inimical to the interest and independence of the United States be suffered to remain amongst us, and that the Committee be directed to take measures for carrying this resolution into execution.

Resolved, That we will support the Committees in the execution of their duty, encourage fair and honest commerce, and suppress, to the utmost of our power, and at the hazard of our lives and fortunes, engrossing, monopolizing and forestalling, and the depreciation of our currency, by the prohibition and punishing of all persons, without distinction, who shall buy or sell what is called *Hard Money*, for any more advance than an Eight Dollar Continental Bill for a *Half Joe*, and so in proportion for all other *Hard Money*.

Resolved, That as it is the interest both of town and country to concur in measures for the mutual benefit of both, that the proceedings of this meeting be printed, and sent to the several townships and districts throughout this county, for their concurrence and assistance therein. *Signed, by order of the Committee,*
CHRISTOPHER MARSHALL, Chairman.

HEAD QUARTERS, *June* 13, 1779.

THE Officers commanding divisions will take the most effectual means to call in all the absent Officers of their respective divisions, not on essential public business, to join their corps immediately. This order must not be dispensed with or delayed on any account, though the execution should be attended with expence: The good of the service and the honour of the Officers demand their immediate attendance, and no excuse can or will be admitted.

In obedience to the above general order, all Officers of the Virginia line absent from the army are hereby required immediately to join their respective corps, or inform me of the cause of their absence.

The Printers of all the Western Newspapers are requested to publish this order for at least four weeks.

STIRLING, Major-General.

Camp in the Clove of the Highlands, State of New-York, June 14, 1779. ¶

To be LETT, on Freehold Security,
About Three Thousand Pounds.
Enquire of the PRINTERS.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away, the 13th inst. from the subscriber, in Third-street, between Race and Vine-streets, Philadelphia, an apprentice, named GEORGE GRIFFITH, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, very dark complexion, dark bushy hair, and heavy look; had on, when he went away, a light blue coat, scarlet jacket, white shirt, and tow trowsers. Whoever secures the said apprentice, that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward, by applying to

June 24, 1779. EDWARD WELLS.

*** All masters of vessels, or others, are forbid to harbour or detain him at their peril.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, in the township of Goshen, Chester county, on the night of the 23d of June, 1779, a darkish brown MARE, with a star in her forehead, 15 hands high, 8 or 9 years old, middling long sided, lean in flesh, paces and trots, carries well, and hath pretty good courage; she is sheep buttocked, has neither brand nor ear-mark, but was somewhat lame in the near fore foot when taken, occasioned by shoeing. Any person who takes up the mare and thief, so that the owner may get the mare, and the thief brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, or Thirty Dollars for the mare only, paid by

¶ AMOS MATLACK.

New-Jersey, ss.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the house of Gilbert Barton, in Allentown, on Tuesday, the 20th day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bills of Samuel Ingersoll (who as well, &c.) against the sloop or vessel called the Jenny, lately commanded by Noble Caldwell, the schooner Maria Ta Page, and a schooner Virginia built, supposed about ninety tons burthen, lately drove ashore by a British privateer near Hog Island, and part of her cargoe taken out by the hands, with their respective tackle, apparel, furniture and cargoes: To the end and intent that the owner or owners of the said vessels, or any person or persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessels and cargoes should not be condemned according to the prayer of the said bills.

By Order of the Judge,
June 21. ‖ JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, Reg.

JUNE 26, 1779.

CAME to the place of the subscriber, in Bristol township, Philadelphia county, the 15th of May last, a middle sized black MARE, with three white feet, and a large bushy mane. The owner proving his property, paying charges, may have her again, by applying to CALEB ARMITAGE. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Cocalico township, Lancaster county, the 20th of April last, two STRANGE MARES, the one four years old, of an iron grey colour, branded on the near shoulder I G. The other is a black Mare, five years old, without brand or ear-mark, but the black Mare was lately stolen out of the stable. Whoever can prove his property, and pays the charges, may have the Mare again that is not stolen. ¶

May 21, 1779. JACOB DATEWEILLER, jun.

WHEREAS a certain JAMES BROWN, late of Nottingham, Cæcil county, did, by an article of agreement, obligate himself for the performance thereof unto the subscriber; but in a short time after absented himself from his said agreement, and from his former place of residence, leaving behind him sundry wearing apparel. Now this is to give notice unto the said James Brown, that unless he comes and compounds the damages accruing from the breach of said bargain, I am determined to expose the said wearing apparel to public sale, in four weeks after the date of this advertisement, in order to compensate for the damages sustained by

June 28, 1779. ¶ ELIJAH CHURCHMAN.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
At the PAPER-MANUFACTORY in *TRENTON*,

A JOURNEYMAN PAPER-MAKER, who shall receive the highest Wages, and be entitled to an Exemption from Military Duty. For further Particulars enquire of Messrs. *STYNER* and *CIST*, Printers, in Philadelphia, or of the Subscriber, at the said Manufactory.

Trenton, June 22, 1779. † JOHN REYNOLDS.

TO BE SOLD,

A GENTEEL Pair of bright bay MARES, well broke to the Carriage, full fifteen Hands high, five Years old next August, warranted sound. Enquire of the Printers. ¶

Lancaster, June 21, 1779.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the subscriber last evening the 20th instant, a negro man named DAN, about 24 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, much pitted with the small-pox; his dress when he went off is uncertain, as he took sundry cloaths with him, amongst which are, two coats, a light sagathy and a brown with yellow buttons, two jackets light blue and brown, a pair of new buckskin breeches, several pair of old striped and 2 pair of tow trowsers, 3 good shirts and a round hat. Said Negro is fond of playing the fiddle, and has a good deal of money with him which he acquired that way; no doubt he will be particular in changing his dress, and endeavour to pass as a freeman. Whoever takes up and secures said slave in any Goal, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above Reward, and if delivered to me in Lancaster, One Hundred Dollars.

CHRISTIAN WIRTZ.

N. B. A white man is in company with said negro, for which there is a reward offered.

June 26, 1779.

WAS taken up yesterday, near the Rising Sun Tavern, on Germantown road, by the subscriber, a strawberry roan MARE, about 13½ hands high, paces a travel, has been used to the chair or Low Dutch collars, about seven years old, has a scar on the left buttock, and another on the top of the shoulder by a hurt from the saddle. The owner may have her again, on proving property and paying charges, by applying to WILLIAM SMITH, at the Rising Sun aforesaid. ¶

LAND TO BE SOLD

At Public Vendue, on Tuesday, the third day of August next, on the premises,

A TRACT, in Lancaster county, containing about five hundred acres, lying on Octorara creek, about seven miles from the mouth thereof, on which, within the bounds of said land, there is a sufficient fall for a mill or any other kind of water works; there is on the premises a log dwelling-house, and about eighty or one hundred acres of cleared land, the remainder covered with valuable timber, and watered with a number of excellent springs; the soil is well adapted for farming, and the title indisputable. The sale to begin at ten o'clock, where attendance will be given by THOMAS HUGHES, and

June 23, 1779. ROGER KIRK. ¶

Roads-Town, Cumberland county, June 18, 1779.

To be sold by way of public vendue, on Tuesday, the 20th day of July next, 2 o'clock afternoon, at the dwelling house of Mr. Nicholas Keen, innkeeper, in the town of Salem, New-Jersey;

THE following very valuable horses, mares and geldings, viz. the noted horse *Frederick*, full blood, not inferior to any horse in this State. Also the noted young *Figure*, 5 years old this spring, in the very best order, and remarkably swift. The well known grey mare, 8 years old this spring, called the Irish mare, a half blood, likewise very swift. One other mare of Bullyrock breed, very handsome, 6 years old. A very fine gelding, 6 years old, a blood bay, near full blooded. One other valuable gelding, three years old, half blooded; together with mares and colts, draught horses, &c. three months credit may be had, giving good security, if required, by the public's very humble servant.

SETH BOWEN.

Greenwich, May 21, 1779.

WHEREAS sundry wearing apparel, in a portmanteau, was found in Roxbury township, Morris county, New-Jersey, in April last, supposed to be stolen and concealed in the woods by a certain John Harris, a deserter from the first Jersey regiment, containing the following articles, viz. a scarlet coat, with silver buttons marked No. 7; one buff and two half silk streaked jackets; one pair of linen breeches and two pair of silk stockings. Whoever has lost the above described apparel, on proving his property and paying charges within three months from the above date, may have them again, by applying to the subscriber in Greenwich, Sussex county and State aforesaid, otherwise they will be sold at public vendue, to defray the charges.

§ 6 W. MATTHIAS SHIPMAN.

TO BE SOLD BY
THOMAS GOUCHER,

Scythe and Sickle-maker, at the sign of the Scythe and Sickle, in Market-street, next door to the sign of the Black Horse, between Fourth and Fifth-streets, Philadelphia,

GRASS and Cradling SCYTHES and SICKLES, warranted or unwarranted good, by wholesale and retail; also English STEEL by the faggot, excellent good. ‖ 8 W.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Horsham township, Philadelphia county, on the 27th day of April last, a bay HORSE, about 14 years old, between 13 and 14 hands high. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. JOHN SIMPSON. ¶

Philadelphia, April 13, 1779.

THE Subscriber, having rented that commodious Store, known by the name of HEART's-VENDUE-STORE, in Southwark, intends to sell at Vendue, lands, tenements, vessels, rigging, horses, carriages, furniture, and all sorts of Goods that are allowed by law to be sold at vendue. All strangers or others, who may not have an opportunity of a store to expose their goods at private sale in, he will receive and sell for the best account of the owners for a small commission. All those who may be pleased to favour him with their business, may depend on being faithfully served, by their most humble servant,

T. f. WILLIAM BROWN.

PARCHMENT

MADE and SOLD by ROBERT WOOD, in Fifth-street, near the New Goal, Philadelphia, where Conveyancers, Stationers, Store-keepers, and others, may be supplied with large or small Quantities. ¶

STOLEN, on the 6th of this instant June, from the subscriber, living in Pennsborough township, Chester county, near Chad's ford, on Brandywine, a bright bay HORSE, 5 years old, about 14 hands high, mostly trots, but can pace a slow travel, had some white locks in his tail, and a little on his fore foot, occasioned by the hopples, his mane hanging the off side, with a low carriage, and trimmed under the collar, his off shoulder is a little galled. Whoever takes up and secures said horse, so that the owner may have him again, with the thief when brought to justice, shall be entitled to receive *One Hundred Dollars*, or *Fifty* for the horse alone, from

‖ 4 *W.* JACOB BROWN.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JULY, 1779. THE NUMB. 2561.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1779.

Meſſieurs HALL & SELLERS.

AMERICANUS, in your laſt, has favoured the public with a deſcription of himſelf as a preface to his piece. "I am, ſays he, neither a Member of Congreſs or of the Aſſembly of this State, or of any other, but a private citizen, in moderate circumſtances in point of fortune, and *whoſe political principles have never been queſtioned.*" All this may be very true, and yet nothing to the purpoſe; neither can the declaration be admitted either as a poſitive or negative proof of *what his principles are.* They may be good, or they may not, and yet be ſo well known as not to be doubted by thoſe who know the writer. Joſeph Galloway formerly wrote under the ſignature of *Americanus*, and tho' every honeſt man condemns his principles, yet nobody pretends to queſtion them. When a writer, and eſpecially an anonymous one, really means to declare his political principles as a reinforcement to his argument, he ought to be full, clear and deciſive, but this declaration is ſo ambiguouſly conſtructed and ſo unmeaningly applied, that it may be uſed by any and every perſon either within or without the enemy's lines, for it does not declare what his principles are, but that, be they what they may, *they are not queſtioned.*

Before I proceed, I cannot help taking notice of another inconſiſtency in his publication of laſt week. "In my laſt," ſays he, "I ſaid that it was very unhappy that this queſtion has been touched on or agitated at all at this time, to which, continues he, I will now add, it is particularly ſo, *that it is become a ſubject of diſcuſſion in the public papers.*" This is very extraordinary from the very man who firſt brought it into the public papers. A ſhort piece or two, on the importance of fiſheries in general, were anonimouſly publiſhed ſome time ago; but as a matter of treaty debate in Congreſs, or as a matter of right in itſelf, with the arguments and grounds on which they proceeded, Americanus is originally chargeable with the inconvenience he pretends to lament. I with ſome others had heard, or perhaps knew, that ſuch a ſubject was in debate, and tho' I always laid myſelf out to give it a meeting in the papers when ever it ſhould appear, I never hinted a thought that might tend to ſtart it.

"To *permit* the public," ſays Americanus, "to be made acquainted with what are to be the *ultimate demands* in a propoſed treaty is really ſomething new and extraordinary, if not impolitic and abſurd."——There is a compound of folly and arrogance in this declaration, which deſerves to be ſeverely cenſured. Had he ſaid, that to publiſh all the arguments of Congreſs, on which any claim in a propoſed treaty are founded or objected to, might be inconvenient and in ſome caſes impolitic, he would have been nearly right; but the *ultimate demand itſelf ought* to be made known, together with the rights and reaſons on which that demand is founded.

But who is this gentleman who undertakes to ſay, that to *permit* the public to be made acquainted is really impolitic and abſurd? And to this queſtion I will add, that if he diſtinguiſhes Congreſs into one body, and the public into another, I ſhould be glad to know in what ſituation he places himſelf, ſo as not to be ſubject to his own charge of abſurdity. If he belongs to the former, he has, according to his own poſition, a right to know but not to tell, and if to the latter, he has neither a right to know nor to tell, and yet in ſome character or other he has done both. If this gentleman's political principles were never queſtioned before, I think they ought to be queſtioned now; for a man muſt be a ſtrange character indeed, whom no known character can ſuit.

I am the more inclined to ſuſpect Americanus, becauſe he moſt illiberally, and in contradiction to every thing ſenſible and reaſonable, endeavoured, in his former piece, to inſinuate that Governor Johnſtone had bribed a party in Congreſs to *inſiſt on the right of the United States to fiſh on the Banks of Newfoundland.* An inſinuation ſo impolitic and abſurd, ſo wide and foreign to the purpoſe of Governor Johnſtone's commiſſion, can only be underſtood the contrary way; namely, that he had bribed ſomebody or other to *inſiſt* that the right ſhould *not be inſiſted on.*

The expreſſion of Governor Johnſtone, as printed in the Engliſh papers, is literally this. "I do not, ſays he, "mean to diſavow *I have had* tranſactions, where *other means have been uſed* beſides perſuaſion." Governor Johnſtone was in no places in America but Philadelphia and New-York, and theſe *other* means muſt have been uſed in one or other, or both of theſe places. We have had evidence of one application of his, with an offer of ten thouſand guineas, which was refuſed, and treated with the diſdain it deſerved; for the offer of a bribe contains in it, to all men of ſpirit, the ſubſtance of an affront. But it is ſtrange indeed, if the *one* that was refuſed was the *only one* that was offered. Let any perſon read Americanus in your paper of June 23, and if he can after that acquit him of all ſuſpicion, he muſt be charitable indeed.

But why does not Americanus declare who he is. This is no time for concealment, neither are the preſſes, tho' free, to become the vehicles of diſguiſed poiſon. I have had my eye on that ſignature theſe two months paſt, and to what lengths the gentleman meant to go himſelf can beſt decide. In his firſt piece he looſely introduced his intended politics, and put himſelf in a ſituation to make further advances. His ſecond was a rapid progreſs, and his laſt a retreat. The difference between the ſecond and the laſt is viſible. In the former of thoſe two he endeavours to invalidate the right of the United States to fiſh on the Banks of Newfoundland, becauſe, forſooth, it was not mentioned in any of the former charters. It is very extraordinary that theſe ſame charters, which marked out and were the inſtruments of our *dependence*, ſhould now be introduced as deſcribing the line of our *independence.* In the ſame piece Americanus likewiſe ſays, "it is a queſtion whether the ſubjects of the ſtates had *any other right* to that fiſhery, than what they derived from being the ſubjects of Great-Britain." If this be not advocating the cauſe of the enemy, I know not what is. It is news-paper advice to them to inſiſt on an excluſive right to the fiſheries, by inſinuating ours to be only a derivative one from them; which, had it been the caſe, as it is not, would have been very improper doctrine to preach at the firſt inſtance of a negotiation. If they have any right, let them find thoſe rights out themſelves. We ſhall have enough to do to look to our own ſide of the queſtion, and ought not to admit perſons among us to join force with the enemy either in arms or argument.*

Whether Americanus found himſelf approaching a ſtormy latitude, and fearing for the ſafety of his bark, thought proper to tack about in time, or whether he has changed his appetite, and become an epicure in fiſh, or his principles, and become an advocate for America, muſt be left to his own deciſion; but in his laſt week's publication he has ſurrendered the grounds of his former one, and changed the argument from a matter of right to a matter of ſuppoſed convenience only. He no more ſpeaks of our right to the fiſheries as a derivative right from Britain, in conſequence of our formerly being ſubjects. Not a ſyllable of the charters, whoſe ſilence he had produced as invalidating or negativing our independent right. Neither has he endeavoured to ſupport, or offered to renew, what he had before aſſerted—namely, that we were not in poſſeſſion of the right of fiſhing at the time of the declaration of independence, or of the ſigning the treaties of Paris; but he has admitted a theorem which I had advanced in oppoſition to his ſuggeſtions, and which no man can contradict, viz. that our right to fiſh on the Banks of Newfoundland is a *natural* right. Now, if our right is natural, it could not be derived from ſubjection, and as we never can but by our own voluntary conſent be put out of the poſſeſſion of a natural national right, tho' by the temporary events of war we may be put out of the enjoyment of ſuch a right, and as the Britiſh fiſhery Act of Parliament in ſeventy-ſix to exclude us was no act of ours, and univerſally denied by us, therefore, from his own admiſſion, he has contradicted himſelf, and allowed that we were as fully in *poſſeſſion of the right* of fiſhing on thoſe Banks, both at the time of the declaration of independence, and at the time of ſigning the treaties of Paris, as at any period preceding them.

That he has admitted the natural right in his laſt piece, in contradiction to his ſuppoſed derivative right in his former one, will appear from two or three quotations I ſhall make.

1ſt. He ſays, "The giving up our *right* to *this object* "(the fiſheries) and the making an expreſs demand to "have it guarantied to us, or the paſſing it over in ſilence "in negociation, are diſtinct things."

2d. "I am well aſſured," ſays he, "that there is not a "member in Congreſs any ways diſpoſed to *give up or "relinquiſh our right* to the *Newfoundland fiſhery.*"

The "right" here admitted cannot be a right derived from ſubjection, becauſe we are no longer Britiſh ſubjects; neither can it be a right conveyed by charters, becauſe we not only know no charters now, but thoſe charters we uſed to know are ſilent on the matter in queſtion. It muſt therefore be a *natural right.* Neither does the ſituation of America and Britain admit of any other explanation, becauſe they are, with reſpect to each other, in a ſtate of nature, not being even within the law of nations; for the law of nations is the law of treaties, compounded with cuſtomary uſage, and between America and Britain there is yet no treaty, nor any national cuſtom eſtabliſhed.

But the third quotation I ſhall make from his laſt piece will prove, from his own words, his aſſent to the *natural right* which I contended for in behalf of theſe ſtates, and which he, in his former piece, impliedly diſowned, by putting our whole right on a queſtion, and making our former ſubjection the grounds on which that queſtion ſtood.

"I drew no concluſion," ſays he, "to exclude theſe "States, or bar them from the *right which by nature they "are entitled to* with others, as well to the fiſhery on the "*Banks of Newfoundland* as to thoſe in the ocean at large." As he now admits a *natural right*, and appears to contend for it, I aſk, why then was his former piece publiſhed, and why was our right there put in the loweſt terms poſſible? He does not in that piece even hint, or appear to think of, or ſuppoſe ſuch a thing as a natural right, but ſtakes the iſſue on a queſtion which does not apply to the caſe, and went as far as a man dared to go, in ſaying we had no right at all. From all this twiſting and turning, this advancing and retreating, and appearing to own at laſt what he impliedly diſowned at firſt, I think myſelf juſtified in drawing this concluſion, that either Americanus does not know how to conduct an argument, or he intended to be a traitor if he dared.

The natural right of the United States to thoſe fiſheries is either *whole* or in *part.* If to the whole, ſhe can admit a participation to other nations. If to a part, ſhe, in conſequence of her natural right to partake, claims her ſhare therein, which is for as much as ſhe can catch and carry away. Nature, in her diſtribution of favors, ſeems to have appointed theſe fiſheries as a property to the northern diviſion of America, from Florida upwards, and therefore our claim of an excluſive right ſeems to be rationally and conſiſtently founded; but our natural right to what we can catch is clear, abſolute and poſitive.

Had Americanus intended no more than to conſider our claim, whether it ſhould be made or not, as a matter of convenience only, which is the ſtage he has now brought it to, he ought by no means to have made even the ſlightеſt ſtroke at the right itſelf; becauſe to omit making the claim in the treaty, and to aſſign the doubtfulneſs of the right as a reaſon for the omiſſion, is to ſurrender the fiſheries upon the inſufficiency of the pretenſion, and of conſequence to exclude ourſelves from the *practice* by the ſilence of the treaty, and from the *right* by the reaſons upon record.

Had I time to laugh over my *fiſh*, I could in this place ſet Americanus up to very agreeable ridicule. He has all this while been angling without a bait, and endeavouring to deceive with an empty hook, and yet this man ſays he underſtands *fiſhing* as well as any man in America. "Very "few," ſays he, "and *I ſpeak it without vanity*, are better acquainted with the fiſheries than myſelf." If this be true, which I hope it is not, it is the beſt reaſon that can be given for relinquiſhing them, and if made known would, on the other hand, be a great inducement to Britain to cede the whole right, becauſe by our being poſſeſſed of a right without knowing how to uſe it, ſhe would be under no apprehenſions of our thinning the ocean, and we ſhould only go out with our veſſels to buy, and not to catch.

If Americanus wiſhed to perſuade the Americans to ſay nothing about the fiſheries in a treaty with Britain, he ought, as a politician of ſome kind or other, to have baited his hook with a plauſible ſomething, and, inſtead of telling them that their right was doubtful, he ſhould have aſſured them it was indiſputable, that Britain never meant to queſtion it, that it was needleſs to ſay any thing about it, that all nations knew our rights, and naturally meant to acknowledge them. But he, like a wiſeacre, has run againſt the poſt inſtead of running paſt it, and has, by the arguments he has uſed, produced a neceſſity for doing the very thing he was writing to prevent; and yet this man ſays he underſtands *fiſhing* as well as any man in America—It muſt be a cod indeed that ſhould be catched by him!

COMMON SENSE.

Philadelphia, July 12, 1779.

N B. This ſubject to be concluded in our next.

** I ſhall, in this place, quote the argument I uſed in my former publication of June 30, in reply to what Americanus had advanced reſpecting the right, the charters, and our ſituation at the time of the declaration of independence and the ſigning of the treaties of Paris.*——

"Americanus has placed all his arguments the wrong "way, and drawn the contrary concluſions to what he "ought to have done. He doubts the right of the States "to fiſh, becauſe it is not mentioned in any of the char"ters. Whereas, had it been mentioned, it might have "been contended that the right in America was only *de"rivative*, and been given as an argument that the ori"ginal right lay in Britain. Therefore the ſilence of the "charters, added to the undiſturbed practice of fiſhing, "admit the right to exiſt in America *naturally*, and not "by *grant*, and in Britain only *conſequentially*; for Bri"tain did not poſſeſs the fiſheries independent of Ame"rica, but in conſequence of her dominions in America. "Her claiming territory here was her title-deed to the "fiſheries, in the ſame manner that Spain claims Faulk"land's-Iſland, by poſſeſſing the Spaniſh continent, and "therefore the right of Britain to thoſe fiſheries was de"rived *through America*, and not the right of America "through Britain. Wedded to the continent, ſhe inherited "its fortunes of iſlands and fiſheries, but divorced there"from, ſhe ceaſes her pretenſions."

What Americanus means by ſaying, that "it cannot be "pretended we were in the poſſeſſion and enjoyment "of that right, *either at the time of the declaration of "independence, or of ſigning the treaties of Paris,*" *I am at a loſs to conceive; for the right being natural in America, and not derivative, could never ceaſe; and though by the events of war ſhe was at that time diſpoſſeſſed of the immediate enjoyment, ſhe could not be diſpoſſeſſed of the right, and needed no other proofs of her title than cuſtom and ſituation.*

AMERICAN PORTER,
TO BE SOLD BY
ROBERT HARE,
By whom BOTTLES are wanted. ¶

TO BE SOLD,
A HANDSOME two wheeled CARRIAGE, with compleat and good Harneſs. For Particulars, enquire of Mr. WEBB, at Mr. HOWARD's, Watch-Maker, in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets. ¶

BROKE into the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in Lower-Merion townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 27th of June, FIVE DRY COWS and a STEER, each branded on the horn E. L. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take them away.

¶ ISAAC LEWIS.

IN COMMITTEE, Philadelphia, July 8, 1779,

RESOLVED,

That the following plan for raiſing money for the purpoſe of ſtopping the emiſſions be publiſhed, for the conſideration of the community, and that the Printers in the ſeveral States be requeſted to inſert the ſame in their papers.

To our FELLOW-CITIZENS.

GENTLEMEN,

AT a General Town-Meeting held in the State-Houſe Yard, the 25th of May laſt, for the laudable purpoſe of lowering and regulating prices, and redeeming and ſupporting the credit of our currency, you were pleaſed to inveſt this Committee with diſcretionary powers to carry your ſaid reſolves into execution. We have to the utmoſt of our power endeavoured to fulfil your expectations, and earneſtly preſſed with an anxiety to render every real ſervice in our power, we beg leave to ſubmit the following to your judgment and conſideration, that you may be enabled to give your opinion thereon at the next Town-Meeting.

Should it meet with your approbation, we ſhall then think ourſelves ſufficiently authoriſed to preſent it in your name to His Excellency the Preſident and Council, who, together with the Hon. Houſe of Aſſembly, will, we are perſuaded, give to it every aſſiſtance which the intereſt and happineſs of the State may require.

As Fellow-Citizens we take the liberty of remarking, that hitherto our currency has enabled us to make head againſt our enemies, and our efforts have been bleſſed with extraordinary ſucceſs. But the quantity is now become too great for circulation, and to emit more is to add ruin to the whole. In this caſe, either the practice of emitting muſt be ſtopt, and the juſt value of the preſent quantity aſcertained, or the whole muſt be laid aſide until the concluſion of the war, and new methods fallen on for carrying it on.

We need not mention the impoſſibility of proſecuting the war without money, and ſince we have a ſufficiency for every good purpoſe, we certainly do not want hearts to part with it, or judgment to ſee our true intereſts.—The univerſal cry is, "*Stop the emiſſions.*"—But in order to do this, ſome practicable and expeditious methods muſt be fallen on for collecting in a large and immediate ſupply, to defray the neceſſary expences.

Taxation, in its preſent ſtate, is too ſlow, and to borrow loans on intereſt, is to load our ſhoulders with a debt annually multiplying, and which ourſelves at laſt muſt pay, or ſink beneath the weight of. Look on the condition of countries burthened with debts on intereſt; ſee them continually poor—for ever paying, yet for ever in debt; and learn by their example to ſhun an evil at once diſhonourable and deſtructive.

To the ſpirit of liberty—to the love of glorious patriotiſm, we firſt owed our oppoſition to the tyranny of Britain, and became an independent people; and though the conteſt has been long and the conflict ſevere, yet thoſe ſame principles which thus gave us being as a nation, are ſtill able to give ſucceſs to our ponticks, and triumph to our arms.—The coal, long oppreſſed and threatened with ſuffocation, is yet alive, and tho' checked in its luſtre, will rekindle with a touch. Remember the ſpirit that broke out at the affair of Lexington—call to mind the times that are paſt, when no ſelfiſh thought engroſſed our care, and every ſordid ſoul withdrew and trembled. Thoſe, tho' recent, are to us the days of our antiquity, and though chequered with misfortune, were periods of renown.

For once let us look back with virtuous envy, and endeavour to recover the vigor we have loſt.——Our ſtrength, our wealth, our honors are ſtaked upon it. It is the palladium of our rights and liberties—the political "*one thing needful.*" Let us then without heſitation or debate expel from ourſelves, from our councils and from our country, every thought and meaſure which tends to leſſen or oppoſe it. Let us rekindle the flame of ſeventy-ſix, and know no other ambition than to excel in public ſervice, no other avarice than for public good.

Much has been ſaid and written on the ſtate of our currency. Scheme after ſcheme has been propoſed in vain, and months have been waſted without ſucceſs. An unſeaſonable attention to private intereſt, or an unaccountable inattention to public good, has hitherto fruſtrated almoſt every meaſure for relief, and led us blindly on to the edge of national ruin. Emiſſions have been ſuffered to increaſe till they have exhauſted their own abilities, and while we are debating on the means of recovery, the evil continues to accumulate.

In this ſtage of the diſeaſe, ſomething *muſt* be done, and that *ſomething* muſt be ſudden and effectual. The greater the danger the more glorious the redemption, and as there is no ſituation ſo alarming, no condition ſo threatening, but the united efforts of a determined people are equal thereto, ſo in the preſent inſtance we have only to ſay it ſhall be done, and the buſineſs is half accompliſhed. Evils that can be remedied by conſent, are evils at command, and the firſt and principal thing wanting is a practicable line to act in.

Taxation, as we have already remarked, is not in the preſent inſtance ſufficiently expeditious, and to induce perſons to lend money, by promiſes of exorbitant intereſt, is not only to *diſhonor a virtuous cauſe by applying to our vices for ſupport*, but is adding diſtreſs to our country by feeding the diſeaſe which occaſioned it. Yet money *muſt* be had, *that the emiſſions may be ſtopt.*

The ſcheme we have now to propoſe appears to be eaſy, effectual, and capable of being quickly executed, and if heartily and immediately gone into, will remedy all the evils complained of, and that in a manner truly honorable, and perfectly ſuited to the intereſt both of the country and the individual.

Firſt. That no money be emitted by Congreſs after the laſt day of September next.

Secondly. That a revenue be raiſed by ſubſcriptions, to be ſolicited from houſe to houſe, for the ſervice of the United States, for three years, on the following terms and conditions.

Firſt. Each ſubſcriber to enter his name and place, and againſt it the ſum ſubſcribed, to pay one third at the time of ſubſcribing, and the remainder at two equal half yearly payments.

Secondly. The ſubſcription to bear no intereſt, but in lieu thereof, the yearly amount of each ſubſcriber's taxes, during the ſaid three years, to be tranſmitted to the office, and placed oppoſite to the ſum he ſhall have ſubſcribed, and if at the expiration of three years his ſubſcription ſhall exceed the amount of all his taxes, the balance to be paid to him within the ſpace of ſix months, or bear intereſt till it can be paid, or go on till his future taxes be equal thereto.

Thirdly. The name, place and ſum of each ſubſcriber, unleſs otherwiſe deſired, to be copied off and engroſſed on books of vellum, and placed with the records of each State, and remain there for ever.

Fourthly. Twenty-five per cent. of the whole ſum ſubſcribed in each State to be ſent to Congreſs, on or before the firſt day of September next, and each State to appoint their own Treaſury Delegate, who, with others ſo nominated, ſhall be Truſtees of the whole loan, and ſhall take receipts of Congreſs, for the ſeveral ſums which Congreſs ſhall draw upon them for, and tranſmit copies thereof to each State, together with printed quarterly accounts of all expenditures, and the uſes to which they ſhall be applied.

We conceive that a plan of this kind ſuits itſelf to all ranks and circumſtances of people, without producing inconvenience to any. It agrees with our ſituation, our intereſt and our principles, becauſe we want the emiſſions ſtopt, the quantity of money reduced, the value of it ſupported, and the patriotiſm of the cauſe mantained.

The defence of America has hitherto ſtood on honorable grounds, and all the means for continuing that defence, whether by raiſing men or money, muſt have ſome correſpondence with the original cauſe. In conſtructing plans for raiſing money by loans, we muſt either conſider men as ſubſcribing thereto for the ſake of the intereſt or the honour. An intereſt of ſix per cent. is not, in the preſent ſtate of things, a ſufficient inducement to a meer monied man, and as it carries with it an appearance of lucrative temptation, is not, on the other hand, ſufficiently honourable to the monied patriot; and thus being imperfect both in the temptation and the reputation, is liable to fail in its application to both.

To offer high and exorbitant intereſts frequently creates a doubtfulneſs of the ſecurity, and operates as effectually againſt borrowing from one cauſe, as very low intereſts do from the other. But the plan we propoſe to your conſideration is free of all theſe embaraſſments, and mutually ſuits with our principles, our honour and our advantage. An exemption from taxation is the beſt ſecurity a man can receive, becauſe he becomes the holder of that ſecurity himſelf. Our public and private intereſt is likewiſe promoted, becauſe in raiſing a revenue by this means, the country is not burthened with new debts, and conſequently our future taxes will be leſs, and the value of our independence encreaſed.

This plan will neither oppoſe or interfere with any other. Thoſe who chuſe to ſubſcribe to the loans already propoſed by the Hon. Congreſs, may nevertheleſs be inclined to promote an honorary one. But we are perſuaded there are thouſands of our fellow citizens, whom a plan of this kind may ſuit which no other will, and we think that every elegible method ought now to be attempted, which may enable us to put a ſtop to the emiſſions.

Could a prompt payment of three years taxes be generally made throughout the United States, the benefits therefrom would be great and numerous.

Firſt. The emiſſions would be ſtopt, the quantity of money reduced, and the remainder would have the ſame value as the whole.

Secondly. The prices of every article would naturally be lowered.

Thirdly. The enemy, ſeeing we were provided with a three years ſupplies already in hand, would be beaten from that frivolous hope they have ſo long dwelt upon, namely—that of our failing from a want of means. We ourſelves ſhould be relieved from a variety of uneaſy apprehenſions, reſpecting the ſtate of our currency, and the renewed life which ſuch a meaſure would inſpire, together with the amity and friendſhip which ſuch a univerſal conſent would recreate, would give us the appearance of a new people, and fix us on a new foundation, both of ſtrength and concord.

Our fellow-citizens will pleaſe to accept this plan and propoſal from us, as naturally connected with the principal object of our appointment, that of redeeming and ſupporting the credit of our currency.

Publiſhed by order of the Committee,

WILLIAM HENRY, Chairman.

Committee-Room, July 8, 1779.

Meſſieurs HALL & SELLERS.

IT is truly ſurpriſing, that among the number of authors and ſubjects which engage the attention of the public, the condition and proſpects of the officers of the army ſhould not have been touched upon. Perhaps that modeſty which ever accompanies true courage, or a ſenſe of conſcious worth, which cannot bend even in appearance to public ſolicitation, may have kept them ſilent, as there are certainly many among them very capable of doing juſtice to the ſubject. I am not an officer, nor have I any connection with them but in common with all my countrymen: I am therefore diſintereſted in the declaration I make, that it appears to me more real virtue and genuine patriotiſm has been diſplayed by this order of men in the preſent conteſt, than any other in America. It is truly remarkable, that amidſt all the viciſſitudes of fortune which have attended this ſtruggle for liberty and empire, no character of any conſiderable truſt or conſequence in the army has betrayed it, either by openly joining the enemy, or ſecret treachery; and yet there have been many critical ſituations, in which a traytor in our military councils would have ruined America. What other claſs of men among us can boaſt as much? If to this fidelity, unparalelled in civil wars, are added their perſeverance, patience and fortitude, amidſt wants of every kind, their attachment and obedience to their ſuperiors, and general good behaviour to the inhabitants, I think we may juſtly ſay, they would do honour to any country or nation under Heaven. And I am fully perſuaded, that virtues which now paſs among us undiſtinguiſhed and unnoticed, becauſe they are ſo common, will adorn the hiſtory of the preſent times, and be the admiration of poſterity. In other armies, diſcontent, mutiny and ſedition are the certain conſequences of want of pay, cloathing, or other failure in the engagements of government—but not ſo in the armies of America, though it is well known their pay is now ſcarcely equal to their ſmalleſt wants. When other ſupplies have been attempted, a confined trade, exorbitant prices, and various diſappointments, have prevented their being ſufficient or regular, and yet they have borne with cheerfulneſs every failure, giving their countrymen who remain at home full credit for every exertion, whether ſucceſsful or not. May we not ſuppoſe, that if more gratitude and attention had been ſhewn to ſoldiers, we ſhould have read and heard much leſs of their oppoſition to civil authority, and overturning governments. Is there not reaſon to fear, that when their ſervices were no longer neceſſary, they have been ſlighted and put off with compenſations and rewards far ſhort of their real merits. Hence, ſtung with the neglect and ingratitude of their country, they have not reſted with merely doing themſelves juſtice, but proceeded to extremities, which otherwiſe they would have abhorred. I proteſt I do not know an object on earth more truly deſerving the veneration of mankind than a veteran ſoldier, whoſe youth, ſtrength and life have been devoted to his country in a cauſe like ours. It is therefore not a mere duty of generoſity or honour, but of ſubſtantial juſtice, for the ſeveral ſtates to deviſe ſome plan, by which theſe brave men may be aſſured that the days of peace ſhall not be ſpent in diſhonourable poverty or ſervile dependence. I do not ſpeak of wounded and diſabled officers merely, they have every claim upon us; but others, who, under ſome circumſtance or other, are diſqualified or diſabled to begin civil life with advantageous proſpects.

There are many, whoſe conſtitutions are impaired in the ſervice.—Others, who, by abſence, have loſt the ſeveral intereſts upon which they expected to riſe in life. The Merchant has loſt his correſpondents, the Lawyer his clients, the Doctor his patients.—The acquiſition of military knowledge has diverted all from the improvement of their minds and eſtates, while others have ſtepped in and taken poſſeſſion of thoſe places and advantages they would otherwiſe have occupied, with as great or perhaps greater credit. There is alſo another circumſtance deſerving attention. It was neceſſary to form civil governments during the war.—The proper diviſions of civil and military power have deprived them of their juſt ſhare of the offices of honour and profit, and yet thoſe offices would have been of little value to their preſent poſſeſſors, if there had been no army to defend and ſupport them. In every view, therefore, they have made ſuch ſacrifices, and rendered ſuch ſervices, as muſt conſtrain us to think ſeriouſly of ſome farther proviſion for them, if we are not utterly unmindful of what is due to them and ourſelves.—And when they ſee their grateful country adding to their laurels the ſubſtantial comforts of life and enjoyment of ſociety, they will prove the nobleſt ſupport of civil government, and blending the characters of citizen and ſoldier, will reflect equal luſtre on both.

In ſome future paper I will offer to the public a ſcheme for this purpoſe, not oppreſſive to the farmer or citizen, and yet honourable and advantageous to the officer and ſoldier.—In the mean time I would wiſh to impreſs this ſentiment as ſtrongly as poſſible upon my countrymen, *That a liberal, generous treatment of our officers and ſoldiers will be found the ſoundeſt policy, the trueſt juſtice, and, in the end, the beſt œconomy.*

A CITIZEN OF PHILADELPHIA.

BOSTON, *July* 5.

Friday laſt the privateer ſhip General Putnam, Captain Saltonſtall, belonging to New-London, arrived in this port from a ſucceſsful cruize, having taken ſix prizes, one of which freighted with invalids, a leg or an arm each, bound from New-York for the iſland of Tyranny, he permitted to be preſented to their maſter, three others arrived in ſafe ports, and a ſnow from Liverpool for New-York, laden with proviſions and dry goods, he brought in with him. The other prize, a brig, from Liverpool, arrived here laſt Saturday evening.

Thurſday laſt arrived in port, a brig loaded with proviſions, and ſome dry goods. She was one among a number from Ireland, bound to New-York; but not inclining to proſecute their intended voyage, they concerted a plan, left them in the night, and proceeded accordingly.

No leſs than 6000 barrels of proviſions, captured from the enemy, have arrived in this State, within ten days paſt.

NEW-LONDON, July 1.

Sabbath evening arrived a ſloop, prize to the Hancock. She was from St. Euſtatia, but laſt from Georgia, which ſhe left about the 15th of June, bound to New-York. From what we can collect from the priſoners it appears, that they had received no intelligence from their army before Charleſtown for a conſiderable time before they failed; but accounts were circulating that their army had met with a rebuff.

Laſt Monday a ſloop, bound from Halifax to New-York, was ſent into port by the Revenge.

Tueſday evening arrived here a brig from Halifax, laden with fiſh, potatoes, oil, &c. prize to the Beaver, Hancock and Young Cromwell privateers. On board the brig was a Britiſh Commiſſary of priſoners.

FISH-KILL, *July* 8.

Extract of a letter from an Officer at Salem, July 3.

"Yeſterday morning, about ſun-riſe, a detachment of the 2d regiment of light dragoons, conſiſting of 90 men, commanded by Colonel Sheldon, poſted near Poundridge meeting-houſe, were notified of the advance of the enemy by our videtts; our horſes being previouſly ſaddled and bridled, the men were ordered immediately to mount: As ſoon as we were paraded, the enemy's horſe were diſcovered rapidly advancing, about 360 or 400 in number. The enemy having drove in our advanced parties, they began the charge on the detachment, which, from the great ſuperiority of the enemy, was obliged to move off. The enemy puſhed hard on our rear for more than two miles, in the courſe of which a ſcattering fire was kept up between their advance and our rear, and a conſtant charge with the ſword. The country through which we paſſed being very mountainous and rocky, cauſed many of our horſes to blunder and fall, which occaſioned ſome to fall into the hands of the enemy. We immediately collected ſome of the militia, and began to purſue the enemy, following them below North-Caſtle church. They moved off with ſuch great precipitation, that we could not come up with them. Before the enemy moved off they burnt the meeting-houſe at Poundridge, the dwelling-houſe of Major Lockwood, together with nearly all his furniture, and the houſe of Benjamin Hays at Bedford. They, as uſual, plundered moſt of the houſes they came to, and ſet fire to ſeveral other houſes, which were fortunately extinguiſhed.

"Our loſs, on this occaſion, was 10 wounded, 8 miſſing, and 12 horſes miſſing. The enemy's loſs, 1 killed, wounded uncertain, 4 priſoners, 4 horſes taken, and one ditto killed."

CHATHAM, July 6.

By late intelligence from the weſtern army, we find they are altering their rout. A road is cleared round the lake to enable a party to penetrate to St. John's; while others are to ſeize Oſwegocha, ſo that we may ſoon hear from our friends in Montreal.

Laſt Tueſday night about 40 regulars, and as many refugees, from Staten-Iſland, made an excurſion to Rahway and Woodbridge, where they ſhot Captain Skinner, of the militia, and took off about 15 of the inhabitants,

among which were Capt. Samuel Mecker, of the light-horſe, and Capt. Chriſtopher Marſh; but by the timely exertions of a few militia, who collected immediately, they were reſtrained from committing any further miſchief. Several of them were wounded, one of whom fell into our hands, and expired the ſame day.

We hear from Brunſwick, that laſt Wedneſday night a party from that place brought off of Staten-Iſland, Col. Cortelyou, and Mr. William Smith, late of Smith's Farms, Woodbridge. The latter was a priſoner with us laſt ſummer for high treaſon, but being admitted to bail, deſerted to the enemy again.

They alſo took a ſloop in the Narrows, but the wind and tide being againſt them, they were unable to bring her off. They ſtripped her of ſeveral valuable articles.

ANNAPOLIS, July 9.

Captain John M'Kirdy, in the brig Tom Johnſon, arrived here this morning from Nants, but laſt from Breſt, which port he left about the firſt of May, under convoy of five ſhips of the line, three frigates, and ſeventy tranſports, ſaid to have on board from ten to fifteen thouſand men, and bound for Martinico. He parted with them in the latitude of Madeira. Captain M'Kirdy, in company with the ſhip General Waſhington, arrived in Patowmack, fell in off our capes with a ſmall privateer of 6 guns and 25 men, which they took and brought in with them.

Extract of a letter from Commodore Graſon, on board the Cheſter galley, to his Excellency our Governor.

"On Monday morning (the 28th of June) we weighed and ſtood out to ſea; at eight o'clock ſaw a ſhip and a ſchooner ſtanding in for Cape Henry, and immediately gave them chace, till within about two leagues of them; they then tacked and ſtood towards us, which gave me an opportunity of getting nearer the Cape, and in ſhoal water; when we were about three leagues from Cape Charles, and four miles from the ſhip, it fell almoſt calm. I then anchored, hoping ſhe would have done the ſame, but ſhe ſtill kept under way; finding the tide driving her farther from us, as ſoon as the people had dined, which was half paſt two o'clock in the afternoon, we weighed, and rowed down on her; at 4 we fired a ſhot, which ſhe returned with a broad-ſide; in about ten minutes the action became general, and continued without intermiſſion till after ſun-ſet, when the wind ſprung freſh up ſoutherly; ſhe then made all the ſail in her power, and ſtood to ſea; we continued the chace till near ten o'clock, at which time ſhe was quite out of gun-ſhot; we then hauled in for the land. She was quite a clean ſhip, juſt out of port, mounted with 18 4 and 6 pounders, and two ſtern chaſes on one deck, 4 carriage guns and ſeveral ſwivels on the quarter deck and fore-caſtle. I have the greateſt pleaſure in aſſuring your Excellency, that the officers and men behaved with great conduct and bravery, and that we had not one man killed or wounded, except Capt. Daſhiell, who received a ſlight wound on his hip bone by a cannon ball."

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 14.

Extract of a letter from Stratford, dated Monday Morning, July 5, 1779.

"The enemy have landed 2000 men on the weſt ſide of New-Haven. An expreſs this moment arrived to Col. Whiting, with an account that our people were collected at the Meeting-houſe, and there expected to engage.

"*Twelve o'clock.* Another expreſs is arrived. A part of the enemy (600) have been repulſed at the bridge, one mile and a half from New-Haven. Their main body, it is ſaid, conſiſts of 3000. Forty ſail now anchored off New-Haven harbour.

"*One o'clock.* An expreſs again ſays the enemy had been repulſed three times by the Milford militia, who were aſſembled at a bridge, which the enemy meant to paſs; that they were compelled to turn, and went with their whole force round to the town by the powder-mills. The militia are gathering from all parts, and determined to oppoſe them.

"*Six o'clock.* We have intelligence of the enemy being in the town of New-Haven. They entered it at one o'clock. Our people ſtill gathering, and firmly hope to diſpoſſeſs them this night.

"*Tueſday morning, eight o'clock* Nothing has yet been done. The enemy remain in poſſeſſion of New-Haven. Great numbers of our people have collected."

Extract of a letter from Fiſh-Kill, dated July 8.

"This moment the Eaſtern Poſt arrived, confirming the report of the enemy's having been at New Haven, and that they were obliged to retreat with loſs."

Extract of a letter from a very intelligent and uſeful Officer at Camp, dated July 6, 1779, *to his Friend in this City.*

"Friendſhip, and a perſwaſion that you ſtill love military matters, induce me to furniſh you with a general, tho' ſuccinct account of the preſent ſtate of the two armies.---The main body of the army lies in the Clove, near Smith's tavern. The light infantry at the Foreſt of Dean, twelve miles from Stony Point to the weſtward of the Highlands. A detachment of infantry, annexed to Major Lee's corps, lie at Haverſtraw, chiefly with a view to protect the country from the depredations of light ſmall parties. General Heath, it is ſaid, commands on the eaſt ſide of Hudſon's river, Gen. M'Dougal ſuperintends the works at Weſt Point, and will command the fort in caſe of an attack. A detachment of the Britiſh army poſſeſs King's Ferry. Stony Point, which you muſt recollect is their ſtrong hold, Col. Johnſton commands in it, and has under him the 17th Britiſh, one company of Robinſon's corps of Refugees, and 100 Highlanders.—The 33d, the remainder of Robinſon's corps and 200 Highlanders compoſe the garriſon at Verplank's Point, under the command of Col. Webſter.

"A detachment of troops ordered from Rhode-Iſland, was countermanded on their paſſage down the Sound.—The main body of the royal army is (or perhaps I ſhould ſay was) encamped in the vicinity of Kingſbridge.—On the 28th of June Sir Henry Clinton left New-York—his bagage was ſent out the preceding evening to Philips's. The ſame morning a number of cruizers ſailed for the Capes of Delaware; and the whole body of tranſports ſtood up the Sound. It is preſumable, that their deſign is to receive the main army or a detachment for ſome eaſtern expedition. General Clinton by his movements is in full poſſeſſion of Weſtcheſter county, and has taken a ſituation in which he may refreſh his army. The principle on which Sir Henry ſeems to conduct his movements, is to render the ſupply of our army as difficult as poſſible. He has no-thing offenſive at preſent in his compoſition, and the attack on Weſt-Point was ideal. The ſtrength of the army forbad it, had he been certain of ſucceſs, the ſure loſs of men would not have been compenſated by victory. He might have gained poſſeſſion of the river, but his army would have been ſo reduced, as to have obliged him to a ſtate of inactivity during the remainder of the campaign. Had he been baffled in the attempt he would have been totally ruined.—The Cork fleet had not arrived on the 28th, nor had the April packet. The army under the immediate command of Gen. Clinton is computed by the beſt judges to be about 10,000. No official diſpatches had been received by the Britiſh Commander ſince February. It is certain that a Britiſh Captain had ſeveral packages for members of Congreſs---he perſiſts in an obſtinate denial, but a Mr. Wallace, merchant, depoſes, that he ſaw the packets. The Captain is now confined in provoſt.

"A veſſel in 5 weeks from Liverpool mentions the ſailing of 3000 troops from Britain for Barbados. An equal number of the forces under Gen. Grant are to be detached to the grand army—they are hourly expected.

"I am at perfect Lent—The enemy never venture out of their lines—This war may laſt for many years to come. I wiſh our preparations were more vigorous, and that a ſpirit of falſe œconomy was totally baniſhed."

Extract of a letter from Boſton, dated June 31.

"All kinds of goods have fallen (I mean neceſſaries) 25 per cent. within a fortnight."

On Sunday laſt arrived here the Brig Holker, Captain Gaddis, from St. Euſtatia. On his paſſage he took a valuable prize, bound from Georgia to New-York, and ſent her into Egg harbour; the Captain brings us the agreeable news, that the troops of our ally, his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, are in poſſeſſion of the Iſland of St. Vincents; he alſo ſpoke with an outward bound fleet, from Baltimore, conſiſting of ten ſail, all well.

The ſame day arrived here the ſchooner———Captain Taylor, with a valuable prize, from Jamaica to New-York, loaded with 190 hogſheads of Jamaica ſpirits.

And on Monday laſt arrived in this river, a large ſhip of 300 tons burthen, loaded with melaſſes and ſugar, retaken from the enemy by Captain James Montgomery, in the State ſhip General Green.

A City Court will be held at the Court Houſe on wedneſday next, at ten o'clock in the morning. Public Houſekeepers, who were recommended for licences at the Seſſions in July laſt, and who intend continuing the buſineſs of Public Houſekeeping, are to apply by petition to this Court for new recommendations, and immediately after the Courts to proceed to take out their licences.

The Legiſlature of Maſſachuſetts-Bay have laid an embargoe, and prohibited the exportation of wheat, flour, rye, Indian corn, rice, bread, beef, pork, bacon, live ſtock, and other proviſions, from any ſeaport within that State, which commenced the 22d of June laſt, and is to continue till the 16th of November next.

By authentic accounts juſt received from Col. Broadhead, Commander at Fort Pitt, we find that the Wyandots, Attawaws, Chipawaws, and ſeveral other nations, have made ſuch overtures of peace, as denote an entire change among moſt of the hoſtile Indians to the weſtward. Fourteen Cherokees, with the head warrior of Chota, called the Raven, was at Cohocking, the town of the Delawares, who were lately on a viſit to Congreſs. They all diſcovered the moſt friendly diſpoſition, and propoſed a viſit to Pittſburg. Captain Bird, now Commandant at Detroit, had ſet out with a party to attack Fort Laurens, but finding the Indians utterly averſe to joining in the enterprize, he had returned.

The Mingoes ſeem waving, but the Senecas yet remain hoſtile. Intelligence having been received about three weeks ago, that a party was on their way to attack our ſettlements, Captain Brady of the 8th Pennſylvania regiment, with 20 white-men and a young Delaware Chief, all painted like Indians, ſet out to meet them; but the Indians had paſſed them, and in their progreſs killed a ſoldier between Fort Crawford and Fort Hand, and proceeded to Sawickly ſettlements, where they killed a woman and four children, and took two children priſoners. Capt. Brady purſued the party and fell in with 7 of them, about 15 miles above Kittanning, where the Indians had choſen an advantageous ſituation. However he immediately attacked them. Their Captain, a conſiderable warrior of the Munſey tribe, was killed, and ſeveral badly wounded, as appeared from their bloody tracks. Capt. Brady retook ſix horſes, the two children who were priſoners, the ſcalps they had got, and all their plunder: He alſo took all their guns, tomahawks and match-coats, which they had thrown off in their flight. Captain Brady diſtinguiſhed himſelf on the occaſion, as well as the young Delaware. Lieutenant Harding, an officer of merit and a great partizan, had alſo gone out with 11 men to retaliate upon the Seneca towns ſome of the barbarities which they have been long exerciſing upon our diſtreſſed frontiers.

Lieut. Col. Bayard with 120 rank and file was erecting a ſtrong ſtockade fort at Kittanning, a place rendered famous in the Indian wars, from the gallant and well conducted expedition by General Armſtrong ſome years ago, which, after a long war and much bloodſhed, gave peace to the frontiers. This fort with a ſuitable garriſon it is ſuppoſed will afford great ſecurity to Bedford and Weſtmoreland counties, provided ſcouts are kept out to keep the Indians in alarm. The Shawaneſe and Mahickans lately ſent in a white belt to Fort Pitt, imploring peace and pity. Fort Pitt and its dependencies have a plentiful ſupply of proviſions, and every thing wears a very favourable aſpect in that quarter. Col. Broadhead's prudent conduct has recommended him highly to the inhabitants of that country, and we have the moſt flattering proſpects, that from his vigilance and ſoldierly conduct, the diſtreſſed inhabitants will find that comfort and ſecurity to which they have been long ſtrangers.

We alſo learn from Fort-Pitt, that a Shawaneſe town called Challacothy had been lately attacked by the Americans, ſuppoſed to be ſome of the gallant Colonel Clarke's troops. Three chiefs were killed in the attack, beſides many others of inferior note. A great deal of Indian plunder and a number of horſes were taken, and the town burnt. That theſe troops, making with the Indians about 80 or 90, were a little on this ſide Sanduſky building a fort. Col. Clarke's ſucceſs ſeems to have given ſuch life and ſpirit of enterprize to all the troops and inhabitants of the back country, as has totally changed the face of affairs. All is deſpondency and terror on the part of our enemies, vigour and alacrity on our part. So that the reduction of Detroit is now talked of as a matter of certainty next campaign.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, near the Three Mile Stone, on the Germantown road, a BAY MARE, hurt on the back with the ſaddle, one hind foot white, branded on the right ſhoulder with a horſe ſhoe, and on the left a mark not plain; alſo a black mare colt, with a ſtar in her forehead, and her two hind feet white. The owner is deſired to come, pay charges, and take them away.

July 10, 1779. HENRY GEEL.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS the SUBSCRIBER has undertaken to ride POST from Reading, in Berks county, to the city of Philadelphia, for the ſpace of ſix months, to ſet off from Reading on every Tueſday morning, and from Philadelphia on Wedneſday afternoon following, and returns to Reading on Thurſday after, with the Newſpapers and earlieſt Intelligence.

All perſons who may have Letters to ſend or to receive, are requeſted to leave and call for them at Mr. JOHN MEARS's, at the ſign of the Three Tuns, in Reading, and at the Widow RASER's, the corner of Race and Second-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

N. B. Poſtage to be paid on the receipt or delivery of all Letters, &c. and ſubſcriptions taken in at ſaid MEARS's and RASER's, for the carriage of the Newſpapers.

Reading, June 26, 1779. JAMES COTTER.

JOHN MEARS begs leave to inform all Gentlemen travellers, and others, That he keeps a Houſe of public Entertainment, at the noted old and well-accuſtomed Inn, lately kept by Capt. Peter Witherington, deceaſed, in the town of Reading, Berks county, near the Court-houſe, now the ſign of the Three Tuns, and hath provided good accommodations for the reception of Man and Horſe. All thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom ſhall be kindly entertained, by

The Public's very humble ſervant, JOHN MEARS.

*** All Letters and other papers weekly brought by the Poſt, committed to his care, ſhall be duly and carefully attended to.

Lancaſter, July 3, 1779.

One Hundred and Fifty Dollars Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber on the evening of the 20th June laſt, a Negroe man named DAN, about 24 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, much pitted with the ſmall-pox; his dreſs when he went off is uncertain, as he took ſundry clothes with him, amongſt which are, 2 coats, a light ſaggathy and a brown with yellow buttons, two jackets light blue and brown, a pair of new buckſkin breeches, ſeveral pair of old ſtriped and 2 pair of tow trowſers, 3 good ſhirts and a round hat. Said Negroe is fond of playing the fiddle, and has a good deal of money with him which he acquired that way; no doubt he will be particular in changing his dreſs, and endeavour to paſs as a freeman. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſlave in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above Reward, and if delivered to me in Lancaſter, Two Hundred Dollars, together with reaſonable charges, paid by

CHRISTIAN WIRTZ.

The ſaid Negroe man can talk the German language, and is this country born.

Cheſter County, July 1, 1779.

WHEREAS by an Act of the General Aſſembly of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, entituled, An Act to compel certain perſons intruſted with public Money, by or for the Uſe of this Commonwealth, to account for the Expenditure of the ſame, and to pay ſuch Parts thereof as they ſhall be chargeable with into the State Treaſury:

We, the Subſcribers, being appointed Commiſſioners for the County of Cheſter, to liquidate, audit adjuſt, and ſettle the Accompts of the Commiſſioners of confiſcated Eſtates, and alſo the Accompts of the Lieutenant and Sublieutenants of ſaid County.

Purſuant thereto, we hereby requeſt all the Commiſſioners, the Lieutenant and Sublieutenants, as well thoſe that have been in Office, and now are not, as thoſe now in Office, that have not already ſettled their Accounts, to meet us at the Houſe of ELIJAH WEED, in Downing's-Town, at Ten o' Clock in the Forenoon of the 20th Day of this Inſtant, with their Accounts prepared for Settlement. PERSIFOR FRAZER, JOHN BEATON, CALEB DAVIS, Commiſſioners. †1w.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS an Advertiſement lately appeared in the *New-Jerſey Gazette*, ſigned *John Sparkes* and *Samuel Kaigbn*, Commiſſioners for ſeal Eſtates of certain fugitives and offenders in the *County* of *Glouceſter*, in the State of *New Jerſey*, and amongſt other Eſtates mentioned to be Sold, at ſundry times and places, in ſaid Advertiſement, is the undermentioned, "On Wedneſday, the 21ſt of July, at the Houſe of *William* "*Eldridge*, Inn-keeper, in *Greenwich* Townſhip, one undivided "moiety or equal half part of 137 Acres of Cedar, Aſh, and "other Swamp, on *Repaupa* Creek, in ſaid Townſhip: About "10 Acres of Cedar Swamp, at or near *Baume's* Pond, alſo "about 52 Acres of Marſh or Meadow, part cleared and in "good Order, being part of the *Repaupa* Marſh fronting the Ri-"ver *Delaware*; all late the Property of *John Hinckman* &c." (As the ſaid Commiſſioners are pleaſed in ſaid Advertiſement to ſtile it.)

Theſe are therefore to give Notice to all whom it may concern, that the ſaid *John Hinckman* had no legal right or property whatſoever in the above mentioned 52 acres of marſh or meadow, fronting on *Delaware river*; and whereas the ſaid 52 acres is part of a ſurvey of a tract of land made for one *William Roydon*, about the year 1688, and is now on record in *Sharp's* book of maps and draughts in the Surveyor General's office at *Burlington*, in the ſtate aforeſaid, containing in all 78 acres or thereabouts; and whereas a Warrant was granted by the Council of Proprietors of the Weſtern Diviſion of *New-Jerſey* aforeſaid, on or about the 4th day of November laſt, to the heirs and aſſigns of the ſaid *William Roydon*, for re-ſurveying the ſaid 78 acres of marſh and meadow aforeſaid; and whereas on or about the 12th day of December laſt paſt a re-ſurvey was made by the power and authority above mentioned, and a legal and peaceable poſſeſſion was taken of the ſaid premiſes by the ſubſcriber, on the ſaid 12th day of December, and a family put into poſſeſſion thereof as a tenant to the heirs and aſſigns of the ſaid *William Roydon*; and whereas on the 10th day of April laſt, the ſaid Council of Proprietors, did confirm the ſaid re-ſurvey to be legal, for the heirs and aſſigns of *William Roydon* aforeſaid, and is recorded in the Surveyor General's office at *Burlington*, in book Q folio 207 and 208, which will at large appear. And I do hereby forewarn all perſons from purchaſing any part of the ſaid 52 acres of marſh and meadow, or any other part ſo advertiſed by the ſaid Commiſſioners, as the property of *John Hinchman* aforeſaid, that is contained within the boundaries of the ſaid ſurvey made about 1688, and the re-ſurvey made in the year 1778, for the heirs and aſſigns of ſaid *William Roydon*, as a ſuit at law will be commenced againſt the ſaid Commiſſioners and againſt all other perſons who may have, or ſhall hereafter act, by, from, or under the ſaid Commiſſioners, contrary to the laws of the ſtate aforeſaid, in barring the legal heir or his aſſigns from the poſſeſſion of the ſaid 78 acres of marſh and meadow, or any part thereof, as aforeſaid.

GIVEN under my hand, at *Mount-Pleaſant*, in the *County* of *Burlington*, and State aforeſaid, the ſecond day of July, 1779.

JOHN LEE,

Agent for the Heirs and Aſſigns of WILLIAM ROYDON.

*** The ſaid Agent, or his Attorney, will appear at the day and place of ſale, and ſhew their claims.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Proprietors of the Weſtern Diviſion of *New-Jerſey* aforeſaid, that they are requeſted to meet at the houſe of *James Eſdall*, tavern-keeper in *Burlington* aforeſaid, on Tueſday, the 3d day of Auguſt next, at ten o' clock in morning, to deliberate on matters of the utmoſt importance to the Proprietors in general, within the ſaid Weſtern Diviſion, therefore it is requeſted none will fail in making their appearance on the day and time aforeſaid.

†2w. JOHN LEE.

Agent, and a conſiderable Proprietor in the ſaid Weſtern Diviſion.

To his Excellency JOSEPH REED, Esq; President of the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,

The ADDRESS of the Officers of the Second Battalion of Chester County Militia, in the name of said Battalion,

Humbly sheweth,

THAT it hath given us great uneasiness to see such unwearied pains as have been taken to overthrow our excellent constitution, and such a load of reproach as has been thrown on those who stepped forth in the support of good order and government, in the exercise of both legislative and executive powers in this Commonwealth.

The honourable Board, of which your Excellency is President, is very justly intitled to the countenance and support of every virtuous citizen in this State, for their firmness, integrity and diligence in managing the public business thereof.

But we observe that a sett of men, who by their influence and public writings have endeavoured to throw the State into anarchy at several critical periods, have marked your Excellency as the object of their vengeance, and instead of joining the body of the best whigs in thanking you for preferring the public weal to your own private ease and emolument, have endeavoured to plant thorns in the chair of office, with a view either to make you resign or render your situation miserable; but be assured that these measures have increased the number of your friends, and heightened their attachment to you in your exalted station.

Permit us to assure your Excellency, that, as we have taken up arms in defence of our just rights against the encroachments of a venal Parliament, a corrupt Ministry, and a tyrannical Prince, and are determined to support our independence with our lives and fortunes; so we also engage in like manner to support and encourage our Legislative and Executive Bodies in the exercise of their respective powers, and to abide by our frame of government till something in it more dangerous to our liberties appears than hitherto has done, or it is the general sense of the good people of this State to alter or abolish the same.

And as we have been among the foremost in taking the field against the common enemy, so we are happy in having your Excellency to be Commander in Chief of all the forces in this State; your military character being far above our commendation. And finally, we declare our readiness to follow you against all enemies to our just rights, privileges, and to good order, under whatsoever denomination they may appear. And we hereby give our testimony against all who have trampled upon the law, and opposed the proper officers of government, whether in this county or any other part of the State.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands, on this 24th of May, 1779.

David Mackey, Lieut. Colonel; *David Hayes*, Major; *James Fulton, James Anderson, John M'Kee, John Brians, Ephraim Blackburn*, Captains; *John Thomson, James Boyd, Arthur Andrews, Robert Thomson*, Lieutenants; *Jeremiah Simpson, and John Douglass*, Ensigns.

His EXCELLENCY's Answer.

GENTLEMEN, *Walnut-street, June 21, 1779.*

THE favourable sentiments you have been pleased to express in your address demand my early and grateful acknowledgments.

Should our inveterate enemies persevere in their cruel system of desolation and distress, and make it necessary to call forth the militia to the field, I am perswaded you will obey the call of honour and duty with alacrity and cheerfulness.

To partake of your danger and fatigue will be both my duty and pleasure, as the love and service of our common country is, I trust, the ruling principle of our conduct. My best wishes will attend you in every station as citizens and soldiers; and that we may all prove worthy of and properly prize the blessings of Liberty and Independence, vouchsafed us by the favour of Divine Providence, is the unfeigned wish of, Gentlemen,

Your most obliged and very obedient humble Servant,

JOSEPH REED.

Philadelphia, July 6, 1779.

THOMAS MORGAN, Watch and Clock-Maker, informs the Public, That he hath opened shop in Arch-street, the fourth door above the New-building, where he intends carrying on the business, in all its various branches, having a tolerable supply of materials, is in hopes to give satisfaction; those ladies and gentlemen who please to favour him with their custom, may depend on the greatest care and punctuality.

Said MORGAN informs his former kind Customers in the Southern States, that their commands shall be duly adhered to.

TO BE SOLD,

ONE hundred and twenty-three acres of LAND, in Paxton township, Lancaster county; quit-rent at half a penny.

Five hundred and twenty-five acres in Turbut township, Northumberland county, for which is two deeds, 200 and 325 acres adjoining.

An undivided half part of 1050 acres of land on the Shawney Cabin Creek, in Bedford county.

Some shares of that valuable tract of land on the river Ohio, called Indiana Land, granted by the Six Nations to the Proprietors at the treaty at Fort Stanwix in 1768.

For terms of sale apply to the subscriber, living in Lancaster.

¶ 4 *W.* LEVY ANDREW LEVY.

RUN away about 14 months ago, and went into Philadelphia, whilst the British troops were there, a young Negroe Wench, named PEG, about 20 years old, very lusty of her age, was born in Chester county, there is great reason to believe she is in, or at no great distance from, Philadelphia, possibly in the Jerseys, as she was seen last winter in the market. Whoever takes up and secures said Wench, so that I may have her again, shall have *One Hundred Dollars Reward*, and all reasonable charges paid, on applying to Colonel WILLIAM HENRY, in Philadelphia, or the subscriber, in Thornbury, Chester county.

PERSIFOR FRAZER.

*** Any person who harbours or conceals her may depend upon the severest prosecution. ¶ 1 W.

Cæcil County, Maryland, July 2, 1779.

WAS Stolen, the 23d ult. from the subscriber, living near the Head of Elk, a black HORSE, 11 or 12 years old, and about 15 hands high; has a sharp back, and a star on each flank, the one plainer than the other. Whoever secures said horse, and sends timely notice to the subscriber, so that I may get him again, shall receive THIRTY DOLLARS reward, and as much more for the thief, upon conviction.

4 *W.* JAMES FINLEY.

ONE HUNDRED POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from the subscriber, near the Head of North-East, Cæcil County, Maryland, a Negroe Man, called TONEY, about 5 feet 10 inches high, slim built, and his wife RACHEL, with young child, she is about 5 feet 8 inches high, of a tawny complexion, has some of her fore teeth out, has a very sour look and is very bold and saucy; they are both between 30 and 40 years of age; their clothes is uncertain; it is thought they have a pass with them and may change their names and pass for free Negroes. Whoever will give information where they are concealed, or secure them in any gaol on the continent, shall have the above reward, paid by

April 14, 1779. ¶ JOHN HALL.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED away, on the 20th of June last, from the subscriber, living with John Betz, in Falconer Swamp, Philadelphia county, on the great road near the 34 mile stone, two HORSES; the one a Grey, about 15 hands high, 9 or 10 years old, well made, trots, paces and canters, his legs and buttocks rather blacker than the spots on his body, his near eye was sore when he went away, and it run considerably, he is remarkably well turned behind, and shod all round. The other a Brown, about 14 hands high, strong built, 7 or 8 years old, his hind feet white, a blaze in his face, branded on the near shoulder and buttock R, a short bushy mane, which hangs on both sides, and has a white speck in his off eye, paces and canters well, he can also trot but it is but seldom; shod all round. Whoever secures said Horses, so that the owner gets them again, shall be intitled to the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by JOHN HELLINGS. †

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN, last night, from the subscriber, living in Thornbury township, Chester county, a likely light bay hackney HORSE, with black mane and tail, his off hind foot white, branded both on the near shoulder and buttock G B, the brand on the shoulder hardly perceivable, his neck rather short, of a good carriage, paces a travel, trots and canters well, a pair of old shoes on before, one of them broke, the off side of his back is hurt with the hindermost part of the pad of the saddle, four years old last fall, and about 14½ hands high. Whoever takes up said horse and the thief, so that he may be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or One Hundred Dollars for the horse only, paid by

July 4, 1779. ‖ GEORGE BRINTON.

Lower Milford, July 5, 1779.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the subscriber, an indented servant lad, calls himself *Benjamin Rasswell*, 19 years old, between 5 feet 4 and 5 inches high, has dark coloured hair, and black eyes, was born in Old England; he had on, and took with him, a light coloured coat, an almost new felt hat, linen drawers, half-worn shoes, and brass buckles. All masters of vessels are forbid harbouring or concealing him at their peril. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him, so that I may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges.

¶ MICHAEL BISHOP.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, living in Ashton township, Chester county, in the night of the 2d of July inst. a brown HORSE, 4 years old, 14 hands high, neither brand nor ear-mark, trots and will pace some little, with a short bushy tail, galled on the upper part of the nigh shoulder with the collar. Whoever takes up said horse, so that the owner may get him again, shall have the above reward, if the thief is brought to justice, or Sixty Dollars for the horse only, paid by JOSEPH PENNELL. ¶

HEAD QUARTERS, *June 13, 1779.*

THE Officers commanding divisions will take the most effectual means to call in all the absent Officers of their respective divisions, not on essential public business, to join their corps immediately. This order must not be dispensed with or delayed on any account, though the execution should be attended with expence: The good of the service and the honour of the Officers demand their immediate attendance, and no excuse can or will be admitted.

In obedience to the above general order, all Officers of the Virginia line absent from the army are hereby required immediately to join their respective corps, or inform me of the cause of their absence.

The Printers of all the Western Newspapers are requested to publish this order for at least four weeks.

STIRLING, Major-General.

Camp in the Clove of the Highlands, State of New-York, June 14, 1779. ¶

To be LETT, on Freehold Security,

About Three Thousand Pounds.

Enquire of the PRINTERS.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away, the 13th inst. from the subscriber, in Third-street, between Race and Vine-streets, Philadelphia, an apprentice, named GEORGE GRIFFITH, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, very dark complexion, dark bushy hair, and heavy look; had on, when he went away, a light blue coat, scarlet jacket, white shirt, and tow trowsers. Whoever secures the said apprentice, that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward, by applying to

June 24, 1779. EDWARD WELLS.

*** All masters of vessels, or others, are forbid to harbour or detain him at their peril.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, in the township of Goshen, Chester county, on the night of the 23d of June, 1779, a darkish brown MARE, with a star in her forehead, 15 hands high, 8 or 9 years old, middling long sided, lean in flesh, paces and trots, carries well, and hath pretty good courage; she is sheep buttocked, has neither brand nor ear-mark, but was somewhat lame in the near fore foot when taken, occasioned by shoeing. Any person who takes up the mare and thief, so that the owner may get the mare, and the thief brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, or Thirty Dollars for the mare only, paid by

¶ AMOS MATLACK.

Roads-Town, Cumberland county, June 18, 1779.

To be sold by way of public vendue, on Tuesday, the 20th day of July next, 2 o'clock afternoon, at the dwelling house of Mr. Nicholas Keen, innkeeper, in the town of Salem, New-Jersey;

THE following very valuable horses, mares and geldings, viz. the noted horse *Frederick*, full blood, not inferior to any horse in this State. Also the noted young *Figure*, 5 years old this spring, in the very best order, and remarkably swift. The well known grey mare, 8 years old this spring, called the Irish mare, a half blood, likewise very swift. One other mare of Bullyrock breed, very handsome, 6 years old. A very fine gelding, 6 years old, a blood bay, near full blooded. One other valuable gelding, three years old, half blooded; together with mares and colts, draught horses, &c. three months credit may be had, giving good security, if required, by the public's very humble servant.

SETH BOWEN.

New-Jersey, ff.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the house of Gilbert Barton, in Allentown, on Tuesday, the 20th day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bills of Samuel Ingersoll (who as well, &c.) against the sloop or vessel called the Jenny, lately commanded by Noble Caldwell, the schooner Maria Ta Page, and a schooner Virginia built, supposed about ninety tons burthen, lately drove ashore by a British privateer near Hog Island, and part of her cargoe taken out by the hands, with their respective tackle, apparel, furniture and cargoes: To the end and intent that the owner or owners of the said vessels, or any person or persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessels and cargoes should not be condemned according to the prayer of the said bills.

By Order of the Judge,

June 21. ‖ JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, Reg.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS dropt this day, betwixt the upper Ferry at Trenton and Bristol, a plain GOLD WATCH, with a pinchbeck chain, and triangle chrisolite seal, cypher'd W. T. a bulls head, and a cleopatra.

Any person who has found the said Watch, &c. and will deliver it to Mr. Abraham Hunt at Trenton, Mr. M'Elroy at Bristol, or the Subscriber in Philadelphia, will receive the above reward.

June 15. † WILLIAM TURNBULL.

TO BE SOLD,

For CONTINENTAL CERTIFICATES, or the Circulating PAPER CURRENCY,

AN INVOICE of GOODS,

well chosen for the present Season, amongst which are LINENS; plain, spotted and flowered Lawns; Cambricks; Handkerchiefs; striped Linens, &c. &c. Enquire of WILLIAM TURNBULL, in Second-street, Philadelphia. §

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

At the PAPER-MANUFACTORY in *TRENTON*,

A JOURNEYMAN PAPER-MAKER, who shall receive the highest Wages, and be entitled to an Exemption from Military Duty. For further Particulars enquire of Messrs. *STYNER* and *CIST*, Printers, in Philadelphia, or of the Subscriber, at the said Manufactory.

Trenton, June 22, 1779. † JOHN REYNOLDS.

TO BE SOLD,

A GENTEEL Pair of bright bay MARES, well broke to the Carriage, full fifteen Hands high, five Years old next August, warranted sound. Enquire of the Printers. ¶

June 26, 1779.

WAS taken up yesterday, near the Rising Sun Tavern, on Germantown road, by the subscriber, a strawberry roan MARE, about 13½ hands high, paces a travel, has been used to the chair or Low Dutch collars, about seven years old, has a scar on the left buttock, and another on the top of the shoulder by a hurt from the saddle. The owner may have her again, on proving property and paying charges, by applying to WILLIAM SMITH, at the Rising Sun aforesaid. ¶

LAND TO BE SOLD

At Public Vendue, on Tuesday, the third day of August next, on the premises,

A TRACT, in Lancaster county, containing about five hundred acres, lying on Octorara creek, about seven miles from the mouth thereof, on which, within the bounds of said land, there is a sufficient fall for a mill or any other kind of water works; there is on the premises a log dwelling-house, and about eighty or one hundred acres of cleared land, the remainder covered with valuable timber, and watered with a number of excellent springs; the soil is well adapted for farming, and the title indisputable. The sale to begin at ten o'clock, where attendance will be given by THOMAS HUGHES, and

June 23, 1779. ROGER KIRK. ¶

Greenwich, May 21, 1779.

WHEREAS sundry wearing apparel, in a portmanteau, was found in Roxbury township, Morris county, New-Jersey, in April last, supposed to be stolen and concealed in the woods by a certain John Harris, a deserter from the first Jersey regiment, containing the following articles, viz. a scarlet coat, with silver buttons marked No. 7; one buff and two half silk streaked jackets; one pair of linen breeches and two pair of silk stockings. Whoever has lost the above described apparel, on proving his property and paying charges within three months from the above date, may have them again, by applying to the subscriber in Greenwich, Sussex county and State aforesaid, otherwise they will be sold at public vendue, to defray the charges.

§ 6 W. MATTHIAS SHIPMAN.

TO BE SOLD BY

THOMAS GOUCHER,

Scythe and Sickle-maker, at the sign of the Scythe and Sickle, in Market-street, next door to the sign of the Black Horse, between Fourth and Fifth-streets, Philadelphia,

GRASS and Cradling SCYTHES and SICKLES, warranted or unwarranted good, by wholesale and retail; also English STEEL by the faggot, excellent good. ‖ 8 W.

Cæcil County, Maryland, June 16, 1779.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, containing about 250 acres, one half cleared, twelve acres meadow, mostly watered, a stone house, well finished, and other necessary improvements, the situation is healthy and six miles north of the Head of Elk. For terms, apply to JOHN STRAWBRIDGE.

*** Loan-Office Certificates will be taken in payment, if it suits the purchaser. ¶

Amenia, May 29, 1779.

ALL persons that have any demands on the estate of Doctor THOMAS YOUNG, late of Philadelphia, deceased, are desired to exhibit their accounts to the subscriber, in Amenia precinct, Dutchess county, and State of New-York: And all persons indebted to said estate are desired to settle, that there may be a compleat settlement as soon as possible.

DAVID DOTY, Administrator.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Horsham township, Philadelphia county, on the 27th day of April last, a bay HORSE, about 14 years old, between 13 and 14 hands high. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. JOHN SIMPSON. ¶

WHEREAS *Sarah*, the wife of *Nicholas Smith*, of *Northampton* township, *Burlington* county, eloped on the 27th of *May* last, with one *Samuel Roberts*, of said place, and were seen near *Spicer*'s bridge, about a mile from *Cooper*'s ferry; she has taken a quantity of money, and other valuable effects not her property; her former name was *Sarah Gabb*. These are to forewarn all persons from trusting her on his account, as he will pay no debts of her contracting. And all persons are forbid to harbour or conceal her at their peril.

¶ NICHOLAS SMITH.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

July, 1779. THE NUMB. 2562.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1779.

COMMON SENSE *on the FISHERIES, concluded from our laſt.*

THE *importance* of the fiſheries Americanus has kept almoſt totally out of ſight. Why he has done ſo, his readers will contrive to gueſs at, or himſelf may explain. A bare confeſſion, looſely ſcattered here and there, and marked with the countenance of reluctance, is all he gives on the ſubject. Surely, the public might have expected more from a man, who declares "he can, without vanity ſay, that very "few are better acquainted with the *nature* and *extent* of "the American fiſheries than himſelf." If he really poſſeſſes the knowledge he affirms, he ought to have been as prolific on the ſubject as the fiſh he was treating of: And as he has not, I am obliged to ſuſpect either the *reality* of his knowledge, or the *ſincerity* of his intentions. If the declaration be *not* true, there are enow to fix his *title*; and if true, it ſhews that a man may keep company all his life-time with cod, and be little the wiſer. But to the point——

There are but two natural ſources of wealth and ſtrength—the Earth and the Ocean—and to loſe the right to either is, in our ſituation, to put up the other to ſale. Without the fiſheries, independence would be a bubble. It would not deſerve the name; and however we might, in ſuch a condition, pleaſe ourſelves with the jingle of the word, the conſequences that would follow would ſoon deprive us even of the title and the muſic.

I ſhall arrange the Fiſheries under the three following heads:

Firſt. As an Employment.
Secondly. As producing National Supply and Commerce, and a means of National Wealth.
Thirdly. As a Nurſery for Seamen.

As an employment, by which a living is procured, it more immediately concerns thoſe who make it their buſineſs; and in this view, which is the leaſt of the three, ſuch of the States, or parts thereof, which do not follow fiſhing, are not ſo directly intereſted as thoſe which do. I call it the leaſt of the three, becauſe as no man needs want employment in America, ſo the change from one employment to another, if that be all, is but little to him, and leſs to any body elſe. And this is the narrow impolitic light in which ſome perſons have underſtood the fiſheries.

But when we view them as producing national ſupply and commerce, and a means of national wealth, we then conſider the *fiſh*, not the fiſherman, and regard the conſequences of the employment more than the employment itſelf; in the ſame manner that I diſtinguiſh the coat that clothes me, from the man that made it. In this view, we neither enquire (unleſs for curioſity) who catched the fiſh, or whether they catched themſelves—how they were catched, or where? The ſame ſupply would be produced, the ſame commerce occaſioned, and the ſame wealth created, were they, by a natural impulſe, to throw themſelves annually on the ſhore, or be driven there by a periodical current or a ſtorm. And taking it in this point, it is no more to us, than it was to the Iſraelites whether the manna that fed them was brought there by an angel or an inſect, an eaſtern or a weſtern breeze, or whether it was congealed dew, or a concretion of vegetable juices. It is ſufficient that they had manna, and we have fiſh.

I imagine myſelf within compaſs, when I ſuppoſe the fiſheries to conſtitute a fourth part of the ſtaple commerce of the United States, and that with this extraordinary advantage, it is a commerce which interferes with none, and promotes others. Take away a fourth from any part, and the whole United States ſuffers, in the ſame manner that the blood taken from the arm is drained from the whole man; and if, by the unſkilfulneſs of the operation, the wounded arm ſhould loſe its uſe, the whole body would want its ſervice. It is to no purpoſe for a man to ſay, I am not a fiſherman, an indigo planter, a rice planter, a tobacco planter, or a corn planter, any more than for the leg to ſay, I am not an arm; for as, in the latter inſtance, the ſame blood invigorates both and all by circulation—ſo, in the former, each is enriched by the wealth which the other creates, and fed by the ſupply the other raiſes. Were it propoſed that no town ſhould have a market, are none concerned therein but butchers? And in like manner it may be aſked, that if we loſe the market for fiſh, are none affected thereby but thoſe who catch them? He who digs the mine, or tills the earth, or fiſhes in the ocean, digs, tills and fiſhes for the world. The employment and the pittance it procures him are his; but the produce itſelf creates a traffic for thouſands, a ſupply for millions.

The Eaſtern States by quitting agriculture for fiſhing become cuſtomers to the reſt, partly by exchange and partly by the wealth they import. Of the Middle States, they purchaſe grain and flour; of Maryland and Virginia, tobacco, the food and paſtime of the fiſherman; of North and South-Carolina, and Georgia, rice and indigo. They may not happen to become the client of a lawyer in either of theſe ſtates, but is it any reaſon that we are to be deprived of fiſh, one of the *inſtruments* of commerce, becauſe it comes to him without a *caſe?*

The loſs of the fiſheries being at this time blended with other loſſes, which all nations at war are more or leſs ſubject to, is not particularly felt or diſtinguiſhed in the general ſuſpenſion: And the men who were employed therein being now called off into other departments, and ſupported by other means, feel not the want of the employment. War, in this view, contains a temporary relief for its own misfortunes, by creating a trade in lieu of the ſuſpended one. But when, with the reſtoration of peace, trade ſhall open, the caſe will be very and widely different, and the fiſherman like the farmer will expect to return to his occupation in quietude.

As my limits will not allow me to range, neither have I time if I had room, I ſhall cloſe this ſecond head, and proceed to the third, and finiſh with ſome remarks on the ſtate the queſtion is now ſaid to ſtand in in Congreſs.

If as an *employment* one fourth of the United States are immediately affected, and if as a ſource of national ſupply and commerce and a means of national wealth all are deeply intereſted, what ſhall we ſay when we conſider it as a *nurſery for ſeamen.* Here the queſtion ſeems to take almoſt a reverſed turn, for the ſtates which do *not fiſh* are herein *more concerned* than thoſe which do. It happens, by ſome diſpoſition of providence or ourſelves, that thoſe particular ſtates whoſe employment is to fiſh are thickly ſettled, and ſecured by their internal ſtrength from any extenſive ravages of an enemy. The States, all the way from thence to the ſouthward, beginning at New-York, are leſs populous, and have leſs of that ability in proportion to their extent. *Their* ſecurity, therefore, will hereafter be in a navy, and without a fiſhery there can be no navy worthy of the name.

Has nature given us timber and iron, pitch and tar, and cordage if we pleaſe, for nothing but to ſell or burn? Has experience taught us the art of ſhip-building equal to any people on earth to become the workmen only of other nations? Has ſhe ſurrounded our coaſt with fiſheries to create ſtrength to our enemies, and make us the purchaſers of our own property? Has ſhe brought thoſe fiſheries almoſt to our own doors, to inſult us with the proſpect, and at the ſame time that ſhe bar us from the enjoyment to threaten us with the conſtant approach of an enemy? Or has ſhe given theſe things for our uſe, and inſtructed us to combine them for our own protection?—Who, I aſk, will undertake to anſwer me, Americanus or myſelf?

What would we now give for thirteen ſhips of the line to guard and protect the remote or weaker parts? How would Carolina feel deliverance from danger, and Georgia from diſpair, and aſſiſted by ſuch a fleet become the priſon of their invaders? How would the whigs of New-York look up and ſmile with inward ſatisfaction at the diſplay of an Admiral's command, opening, like a "*key*," the door of their confinement? How would France ſolace herſelf at ſuch a union of force, and reciprocally aſſiſting and aſſiſted traverſe the ocean in ſafety? Yet all theſe, or their ſimilar conſequences, are ſtaked upon the fiſheries.

Americanus may underſtand the "nature of fiſheries," as to ſeaſon, catching and curing, or their "extent," as to latitude and longitude; but as a great political queſtion, involving with it the means and channels of commerce, and the probability of empire, he is wholly unequal to the ſubject, or he would not, as he has done, limitted their effects to "*two or three ſtates eſpecially.*" By a judgment acquired from long acquaintance, he may be able to know a cod when he ſees it, or deſcribe the inconveniences or pleaſures of a fiſhing voyage. Or, "*born and educated*"* among them, he may entertain us with the growling memoirs of a Newfoundland bear, or amuſe us with the hiſtory of a foggy climate or a ſmoaky hut, with all the winter chit-chat of fatigue and hardſhip; and this, in his idea, may be to "*underſtand the fiſheries.*"

I will venture to predict that America, even with the aſſiſtance of all the fiſheries, will never be a *great*, much leſs a *dangerous* naval power, and without them ſhe will be ſcarcely any. I am eſtabliſhed in this opinion from the known caſt and order of things. No country of a large extent ever yet, I believe, was powerful at ſea, or ever will. The natural reaſon of this appears to be that men do not, in any great numbers, turn their thoughts to the ocean, till either the country gets filled, or ſome peculiar advantage or neceſſity tempts them out. A maritime life is a kind of partial emigration, produced from a portion of the ſame cauſes with emigrations in general. The ocean becomes covered, and the ſupply kept up from the conſtant ſwarmings of the landed hive; and as we ſhall never be able to fill the whole dominion of the Thirteen States, and there will ever be new land to cultivate, the neceſſity can never take place in America, and of courſe the conſequences can never happen.

Paradoxical as it may appear, greatneſs at ſea is the effect of littleneſs by land. Want of room and want of employ are the generating cauſes. Holland has the moſt powerful navy in the world, compared with the ſmall extent of her crowded country. France and Spain have too much room, and the ſoil too luxuriant and tempting, to be quitted for the ocean. Were not this the caſe, and did the abilities for a navy like thoſe for land ſervice riſe in proportion to the number of inhabitants only, France would rival more than any two powers in Europe, which is not the caſe.

Had not nature thrown the fiſheries in our way and inflicted a degree of natural ſterility on ſuch parts of the continent as lie contiguous thereto, by way both of forceing and tempting their inhabitants to the ocean, America, conſidering the preſent caſt of the world, would have wanted the means of defence, for the far greater part of our ſeamen except thoſe produced by the fiſheries, are natives of other countries. And ſhall we unwiſely trifle with what we ought to hug as a treaſure, and nouriſh with the utmoſt care as a Protector? And muſt the W. H. D. forever mean that *We Have Dunces?*

We ſeek not a fleet to inſult the world, or range in foreign regions for conqueſts. We have more land than we can cultivate; more extent than we can fill. Our natural ſituation frees us from the diſtreſs of crouded countries, and from the thirſt of ambitious ones. We covet not dominion, for we already poſſeſs a world; we want not to export our labouring poor, for where can they live better, or where can they be more uſeful? But we want juſt ſuch a fleet as the fiſheries will enable us to keep up, and without which we ſhall be for ever expoſed, a burthen to our allies, and incapable of the neceſſary defence. The ſtrength of America, on account of her vaſt extent, cannot be collected by land; but ſince experience has taught us to ſail, and nature has put the means in our power, we ought in time to make proviſion for a navy, as the cheapeſt, ſafeſt, beſt, and moſt effectual ſecurity we can hereafter depend on.

Having in my firſt and ſecond publications endeavoured to eſtabliſh the right of America to the fiſheries, and in this treated of their vaſt importance, I ſhall conclude with ſome remarks on the ſubject, as it is now ſaid to ſtand in Congreſs, or rather the form in which it is thrown out to the public.

Americanus ſays (and I aſk not how he came by his knowledge) that the queſtion is, "Whether the inſiſting "on an explicit acknowledgment of that right (meaning "the right of fiſhing on the Banks of Newfoundland) is "either *ſafe, prudent or politic.*"

Before I enter on the diſcuſſion of this point, it may not be improper to remark, that ſome intimations were made to Congreſs in February by the Miniſter of France, Mr. Gerard, reſpecting what the claims of America might be, in caſe any treaty of peace ſhould be entered on with the enemy. And from this, with ſome account of the general diſpoſition of the powers of Europe, the mighty buz of peace took its riſe, and ſeveral, who ought to have known better, were whiſpering wonderful ſecrets at almoſt every tea table.

It was a matter very *early* ſuppoſed by thoſe who had any clear judgment, that Spain would not immediately join in the war, but would lie by as a mediatorial power. If ſhe ſucceeded therein, the conſequence would be a peace; if ſhe failed, ſhe would then be perfectly at liberty to fulfil her engagements with France, &c.

Now in order to enable Spain to act this part, it was neceſſary that the claims of Congreſs in behalf of America ſhould be made known *to their own Plenipotentiary at Paris, Dr. Franklin,* with ſuch inſtructions, public or private, as might be proper to give thereon. But I obſerve ſeveral members, either ſo little acquainted with political arrangements, or ſuppoſing their conſtituents to be ſo, that they treat with Mr. Gerard as if that gentleman was *our* Miniſter, inſtead of the Miniſter of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, and *his* name is brought in to a variety of buſineſs to which it has no proper referrence. This remark may to ſome appear rather ſevere, but it is a neceſſary one. It is not every member of Congreſs who acts as if he felt the true importance of his character, or the dignity of the country he acts for. And we ſeem in ſome inſtances to forget, that as France is the great ally of America, ſo America is the great ally of France.

It may now be neceſſary to mention, that no inſtructions are yet gone to Dr. Franklin as a line for negotiation, and the reaſon is becauſe none are agreed on. The reaſon why they are *not* agreed on is another point. But had the gentlemen who are for leaving the fiſheries out agreed to have had them put in, inſtructions might have been ſent more than four months ago, and if not exactly convenient, might by this time have been returned and reconſidered. On whoſe ſide then does the fault lie?

I profeſs myſelf an advocate, out of doors, for clearly, abſolutely, and unequivocally aſcertaining the right of the States to fiſh on the Banks of Newfoundland, as one of the firſt and moſt neceſſary articles. The right and title of the States thereto I have endeavoured to ſhow. The importance of theſe fiſheries I have endeavoured to prove. What reaſon then can be given why they ſhould be omitted?

The ſeeds of almoſt every former war have been ſown in the injudicious or defective terms of the preceding peace. Either the conqueror has inſiſted on too much, and thereby held the conquered, like an over-bent bow, in a continual ſtruggle to ſnap the cord, or the latter has artfully introduced an equivocal article, to take ſuch advantages under as the turn of future affairs might afford. We have only to conſult our own feelings, and each man may from thence learn the ſpring of all national policy. And he, who does not this, may be fortunate enough to effect a temporary meaſure, but never will, unleſs by accident, accompliſh a laſting one.

Perhaps the fitteſt condition any countries can be in to make a peace, calculated for duration, is when neither is conquered, and both are tired. The firſt of theſe ſuits England and America. I put England firſt in this caſe, becauſe ſhe began the war: And as ſhe muſt be and *is* convinced of the impoſſibility of conquering America, and as America has no romantic ideas of extending her conqueſts to England, the object on the part of England is loſt, and on the part of America is ſo far ſecure, that,

* *King of England's firſt ſpeech to the Britiſh parliament.*

unleſs ſhe unwiſely conquers herſelf, ſhe is certain of not being conquered; and this being the caſe, there is no viſible object to prevent the opening a negociation. But how far England is diſpoſed thereto is a matter wholly unknown, and much to be doubted. A movement towards a negociation, and a diſpoſition to enter into it, are very diſtinct things. The firſt is often made, as an army affects to retreat, in order to throw an enemy off his guard. To prevent which, the moſt vigorous preparations ought to be made for war at the very inſtant of negociating for a peace.

Let America make theſe preparations, and ſhe may ſend her terms and claims whenever ſhe pleaſes, without any apprehenſion of appearing or acting out of character. Theſe preparations relate now more to revenue than to force, and that being wholly and immediately within the compaſs of our own abilities, requires nothing but our conſent to accompliſh. †

To leave the fiſheries wholly out, on any pretence whatever, is to ſow the ſeeds of another war; and I will be content to have the name of an ideot engraven for an epitaph, if it does not produce that effect. The difficulties which are now given will become a ſoil for thoſe ſeeds to grow in, and future circumſtances will quicken their vegetation. Nations are very fond of appealing to treaties when it ſuits their purpoſe, and tho' America might afterwards aſſign her *unqueſtioned* right as a reaſon for her ſilence, yet all muſt know that treaties are never to be explained by preſumption, but wholly by what is put in, and never by what is left out.

There has not yet been an argument given for omitting the fiſheries, but what might have been given as a ſtronger reaſon to the contrary. All which has been advanced reſts only on ſuppoſition, and that failing, leaves them no foundation. They ſuppoſe Britain will not hereafter interrupt the right; but the caſe is, they have no right to that ſuppoſition; and it may likewiſe be parried by ſaying —ſuppoſe ſhe ſhould? Now the matter, as I conceive it, ſtands thus——

If the right of the States to fiſh on the Banks of Newfoundland be made and conſented to as an article in a treaty with Britain, it of conſequence becomes expreſly guarantied by the eleventh article of the preſent treaty of alliance with France; but if it be left out in a treaty with the former, it is not then guarantied in the preſent treaty with the latter, becauſe the guaranteeing is limited to "the whole of their (our) poſſeſſions, as the ſame ſhall be "fixed and aſſured to the ſaid States at the *moment of the "ceſſation of their preſent war with England.*" Art. 11.

Were the States to claim, as a memorial to be recorded with themſelves, an excluſive right to thoſe fiſheries, as a matter of right *only*, derived from natural ſituation, and to propoſe to their allies to guarantee to them expreſly ſo much of that right as we may have occaſion to uſe, and the States to guarantee to ſuch allies ſuch portion of the fiſheries as they poſſeſſed by the laſt treaty of peace, there might be ſome pretence for not touching on the ſubject in a treaty with Britain; becauſe, after the concluſion of the war, ſhe would hardly venture to interrupt the States in a right, which, tho' not deſcribed in a treaty with her, ſhould be powerfully guarantied in a treaty with others. But to omit it wholly in one treaty, and to leave it unguarantied in another, and to truſt it entirely, as the phraſe is, to the chapter of accidents, is too looſe, too impolitic a mode of conducting national buſineſs.

"Had nothing," ſays Americanus, "been ſaid on the "ſubject of the fiſheries, our fiſhermen, on the peace, "might have returned to their old ſtations without in"terruption." Is this talking like an American politician, or a ſeducing emiſſary? Who authoriſed Americanus to intimate ſuch an aſſurance; or how came he to know what the Britiſh miniſtry would or would not hereafter do; or how can he be certain they have told him truth? If it be ſuppoſition only, he has, as I before remarked, no right to make it; and if it be more than ſuppoſition, it muſt be the effect of ſecret correſpondence. In the firſt of theſe caſes he is fooliſh; in the ſecond worſe.------Does he not ſee that the fiſheries are not expreſly and only conditionally guarantied, and that if in ſuch a ſituation they be omitted in a treaty with Britain, and ſhe ſhould afterwards interrupt our right, that the States ſtand ſingle in the queſtion, and have no right on the face of the preſent treaties to call on their Allies for aſſiſtance, and yet this man is perſuading us to ſay nothing about them.

Americanus like ſome others is mightily fond of amuſing his readers with "*the law of nations*," juſt as if there really was ſuch a law, fixed and known like the law of the ten commandments. Whereas the law of nations is in theory the law of treaties compounded with cuſtomary uſage, and in practice juſt what they can get and keep till it be taken from them. It is a term without any regular defined meaning, and as in ſome inſtances we have invented the thing firſt and given the name afterwards, ſo in this we have invented the name and the thing is yet to be made.

Some gentlemen ſay leave the fiſheries to be ſettled afterwards in a treaty of commerce. This is really beginning buſineſs at the wrong end. For a treaty of peace cannot *precede* the ſettlement of diſputes, but proceeds in conſequence of all controverted points reſpecting right and dominion being adjuſted and agreed on. There is one kind of treaty of commerce which may follow a treaty of peace, but that reſpects ſuch articles only and the mode of trafficking with them as are produced within, or imported into the known and deſcribed dominions of the parties, or to the rules of exchange, or paying or recovering debts, but never to the dominion itſelf, and comes more properly within the province of a Conſul than the ſuperior contracting powers.

With theſe remarks I ſhall, for the preſent, cloſe the ſubject. It is a new one, and I have endeavoured to give it as ſyſtematical an inveſtigation as the ſhort time allowed and the other buſineſs I have on hand will admit of. How the affair ſtands in Congreſs, or how the caſt of the Houſe is on the queſtion, I have, for ſeveral reaſons, not enquired into; neither have I converſed with any gentleman of that Body on the ſubject. They have their opinion and I mine; and as I chuſe to think my own reaſons and write my own thoughts, I feel the more free the leſs I conſult.

Who the writer of Americanus is I am not informed. I never ſaid or ever believed it to be Mr. Governeur Morris, or replied to it upon that ſuppoſition. The manner is not his, neither do I know that the principles are, and as that gentleman has diſavowed it, the aſſurance is ſufficient. I have likewiſe heard it ſuppoſed that Mr. Deane is the author, and that his friend Mr. Langworthy carried it to the preſs. But I know not who the author is. I have replied to the Piece rather than to the Man; tho' for the ſake of relief to the reader and amuſement to myſelf, he now and then comes in for a ſtroke.

Philad. July 17, 1779. COMMON SENSE.

† *A plan has been propoſed, and all who are judges have approved it, for ſtopping the emiſſions and raiſing a revenue, by ſubſcription for three years without intereſt, and in lieu thereof to take every ſubſcriber's taxes out of his ſubſcription, and the balance at the expiration of that time to be returned. If the States univerſally go into this meaſure, they will acquire a degree of ſtrength and ability fitted either for peace or war. It is, I am clearly convinced, the beſt meaſure they can adopt, the beſt intereſt they can have, and the beſt ſecurity they can hold. In ſhort, it is carrying on or providing againſt war without expence, becauſe the remaining money in the country, after the ſubſcriptions are made, will be equal in value to the whole they now hold. Boſton has propoſed the ſame meaſure.*

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.

SIR, *New-Windſor, July* 13, 1779.

"In my letter of the 9th, which I had the honour of addreſſing to your Excellency, I informed you of the proceedings and ravages of the enemy on the Sound till that time, as far as I had been adviſed. I now take the liberty to tranſmit an extract of a letter of the 10th (No. 1.) from Governor Trumbull, and of the ſame date (No. 2.) from General Parſons, by which your Excellency will find that they have burnt Fairfield. I alſo tranſmit Sir George Collier's and Major General Tryon's addreſs to the inhabitants of Connecticut, delivered at the time, and copy of Col. Whiting's anſwer. The enemy's devaſtations do not ſtop here, as you will perceive by the incloſure (No. 3.) (an extract of a letter from General Parſons, of the 11th) announcing the deſtruction of Norwalk. In the ſeveral deſcents made by the enemy, the militia, from the accounts I have received, conſidering their number and the ſudden manner in which they aſſembled, acquitted themſelves with great ſpirit.

Half paſt Nine o'clock, P. M.

"I this minute returned from the fort and poſts below, when I had the honour to receive your Excellency's letter of the 9th, with the papers to which it refers. I have alſo to inform you, that by a letter from General Heath, of the 12th, juſt come to hand, the enemy have burnt Bedford. I have the honour to be, with great reſpect and eſteem, *Your Excellency's moſt obedient ſervant,*

His Excellency John Jay, Eſq; G. WASHINGTON."

SIR, *Lebanon, July* 10, 1779.

"I received your favour of the 7th inſt. this morning, and am much obliged to your Excellency for your early and ſeaſonable attention for the ſafety of this State, and by ordering General Glover's Brigade to afford their aid to the militia of this State, which has for a conſiderable time paſt been threatened with the full vengeance of the enemy. They have made one or two unſucceſsful attempts upon New-London, but failed of putting them into execution, partly by the unfavourable weather, and partly by the alertneſs of the militia. But Governor Tryon and Sir George Collier, in their late proclamation, ſeem to impute our preſervation hitherto wholly to their lenity, but now threaten the whole execution of their vengeance, and have actually began by their firſt attempt upon the defenceleſs town of New-Haven, which was ſo ſudden, as was alſo their departure, that tho' the militia turned out with great alertneſs, yet but few had arrived before the enemy evacuated the town. The few who were collected behaved with a proper ſpirit, and gave the enemy conſiderable annoyance. The enemy acquired but little, and moſtly ſoldiers plunder, taken from the houſes and perſons of the inhabitants. Their next attempt was upon Fairfield, where their ſtay was alſo ſhort, but their rage great, having conſumed the whole of that town to aſhes, except a very few houſes. They then embarked and put acroſs the Sound under Long-Iſland ſhore. By ſome deſerters and priſoners we are informed their principal object is New-London, and indeed the whole of our Sea Coaſts. We are, I believe, too well prepared at New-London for them to make an attempt there at this time.

"We are juſt informed by expreſs from Greenwich and Norwalk, that there is a large body of the enemy in full march from Kingſbridge up towards thoſe places.---Have no doubt your Excellency will, from time to time, afford ſuch aid from the continental army, as the movements of the enemy make it neceſſary, and as may be conſiſtent with the general ſecurity.

"Some days before the receipt of your laſt, we had ſent an expreſs to your Excellency, requeſting the detention of Gen. Glover's brigade in this State for the preſent, or to turn his route on the ſea-coaſt, which your timely proviſion has happily ſuperſeded.

"We have incloſed the late addreſs of Sir George Collier and Major General Tryon to the inhabitants of Connecticut. It was ſent to Col. Whiting, of the militia, near Fairfield, giving him one hour for his anſwer, but before he had time to read it half through the town was in flames. The ſhort anſwer you have incloſed. I am, with great eſteem and regard,

Your Excellency's moſt obedient humble ſervant,

His Excellency General Waſhington. JON. TRUMBULL."

DEAR GENERAL, *Norwalk, July* 10, 1779.

I arrived here laſt night, and find the fleet which tranſport the Britiſh incendiaries is returned to Huntingdon Bay, oppoſite to this town, where they now are. The troops employed for theſe purpoſes are, by the beſt information I can get, about 2000, commanded by Governor Tryon. At New-Haven the few militia gathered in ſeaſon to oppoſe the enemy's progreſs, behaved with great reſolution and repulſed them in two attempts to poſſeſs themſelves of the bridge over the river the weſt of the town. After this repulſe they made a circuit of about two miles and entered the town on another quarter. The militia kept conſtantly harraſſing them whilſt they continued in town, and it is probable they left it ſooner than they intended. At Eaſt-Haven a ſmart action took place between the inhabitants of the village and the enemy ſoon after landing, in which the inhabitants appeared inferior to the Britons in nothing but numbers. The loſs in killed and wounded on each ſide in theſe ſkirmiſhes is conſiderable; their numbers I have not been able to aſcertain, but, from accounts of deſerters and priſoners, about 160 of the wounded were carried on board the fleet. At Fairfield a conſiderable ſkirmiſh happened at landing, with loſs on both ſides. After the enemy had poſſeſſed themſelves of the town, they attempted to take the little fort, which was bravely and ſucceſsfully defended by Lieutenant Jarvis and about 20 men, the enemy diſmounted all his cannon but one, and beat down great part of the works, but could not ſucceed in their intentions to take the fort. They have burnt Eaſt-Haven, the whole of Fairfield, except 4 houſes, and the greateſt part of Green's Farms, plundered New-Haven of every thing they could carry off. Their brutality and ſavageneſs here is unequalled by any barbarities Britons have exhibited to our notice before, during the war. The murder of old men, abuſes of women and little children, will make but a ſmall part of the black liſt. By accounts from Horſeneck, the enemy have advanced in force within one mile of that place, their numbers are ſaid to be from 6 to 8000, with 12 field-pieces, near 1000 horſe, and about 300 waggons, the numbers are doubtleſs exaggerated, but I believe they are in very conſiderable force in that quarter. I am, with the greateſt reſpect,

Your Excellency's moſt obedient ſervant,

His Excellency General Waſhington. SAMUEL H. PARSONS.

A letter from Brigadier General Parſons, dated Wilton, July 11th, 1779.

"In my laſt, I informed that the enemy landed laſt night---At four this morning the enemy on their advance were met by the Militia and ſome ſkirmiſhing enſued, but without any conſiderable effect on either ſide; at about ſix o'clock, the troops under General Wolcott and my ſmall detachment of 150 Continental troops were joined, and took poſſeſſion of an eminence at the north end of the town. The enemy advanced in our front and on our left flank until about 9 o'clock, when they were checked in their progreſs, by the vigorous exertions of the parties of Militia and Continental troops, ſent out to oppoſe them, and, in turn, were compelled to retire from hill to hill, at ſome times in great diſorder. We continued to advance upon them, until near 11 o'clock, when a column having nearly gained our right flank, the Militia in the center gave way, and retreated in diſorder. This gave the enemy poſſeſſion of our ground. General Wolcott, who commanded, exerted himſelf on this occaſion to rally the troops and bring them to order again, but without effect, until they had retired about two miles, when ſome troops being again formed, returned to the aid of the right and left wings, who had retired but a ſmall diſtance and in order. With theſe, the enemy were purſued again, and retreated with precipitation to their ſhips.

I am not yet able to aſcertain our own or the enemy's loſs; but in my next ſhall be able to give a more particular account. Of my handful of Continental troops, I have loſt five men. Lieutenant Gibbs and ſix privates are wounded; I don't know of any miſſing: Some loſs the Militia have ſuſtained. I am ſatisfied the loſs of the enemy muſt have been conſiderable. About twenty boats landed on the weſt ſide the harbour at 5 o'clock and immediately began to ſet fire to the buildings. They compleated burning the town about 12 o'clock; this appears to have been their ſole buſineſs, as they did not ſtay to carry off any plunder of conſiderable value.

The enemy were about 2000, our numbers between 900 and 1100. I am, dear General,

your obedient ſervant,

His Excellency General Waſhington. SAMUEL H. PARSONS.

By Commodore Sir GEORGE COLLIER, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels in North-America, and Major General WILLIAM TRYON, commanding his Majeſty's Land Forces on a ſeparate expedition.

ADDRESS to the INHABITANTS of CONNECTICUT.

THE ungenerous and wanton inſurrection againſt the ſovereignty of Great-Britain, into which this colony has been deluded by the artifices of deſperate and deſigning men, for private purpoſes, might well juſtify in you every fear, which conſcious guilt could form reſpecting the intentions of the preſent armament.

Your towns, your property, yourſelves, lie ſtill within the graſp of that power, whoſe forbearance you have ungenerouſly conſtrued into fear; but whoſe lenity has perſiſted in its mild and noble efforts, even though branded with the moſt unworthy imputation.

The exiſtence of a ſingle habitation on your defenceleſs coaſt ought to be a conſtant reproof to your ingratitude. Can the ſtrength of your whole province cope with the force which might at any time be poured through every diſtrict in your country? You are conſcious it cannot. Why then will you perſiſt in a ruinous and ill judged reſiſtance? We have hoped that you would recover from the phrenzy which has diſtracted this unhappy country; and we believe the day to be now come, when the greater part of this continent begin to bluſh at their deluſion. You, who lie ſo much in our power, afford the moſt ſtriking monument of our mercy, and therefore ought to ſet the firſt example of returning to allegiance.

Reflect on what gratitude requires of you; if that is inſufficient to move you, attend to your own intereſt: We offer you a refuge againſt the diſtreſs, which you univerſally acknowledge broods with increaſing and intolerable weight over all your country.

Leaving you to conſult with each other upon this invitation, We do now declare, That whoſoever ſhall be found, and remain in peace at his uſual place of reſidence, ſhall be ſhielded from any inſult either in perſon or property, excepting ſuch as bear offices either civil or military under your preſent uſurped governments; of whom it will be further required, that they ſhall give proof of their penitence and ſubmiſſion; and they ſhall then partake the like immunity.

Thoſe whoſe folly and obſtinacy may ſlight this favourable warning, muſt take notice, that they are not to expect a continuance of that lenity which their inveteracy would now render blameable.

GIVEN on board his Majeſty's ſhip Camilla in the Sound, July 4, 1779. GEORGE COLLIER, WM. TRYON.

Colonel Whiting's Anſwer to the Flag from General Tryon.

Connecticut having nobly dared to take up arms againſt the cruel deſpotiſm of Britain, and the flames having preceded their anſwer to your flag, they will perſiſt to oppoſe, to their utmoſt, the power exerted againſt injured innocence.

July 9th, ſun-ſet. SAMUEL WHITING, Col. Com.

Major-General Tryon.

Publiſhed by Order of Congreſs,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of character and diſtinction at New-Haven, in the State of Connecticut, to a gentleman in this city, dated New-Haven, July 12.

"Lord's-day evening, the 4th inſtant, at 9 o'clock, we were by expreſs adviſed here that the fleet was this ſide Fairfield, ſtanding eaſtward. Upon this our alarm guns were fired, and we ſent out boats to reconnoitre their approach, or paſſing by. At 2 o'clock in the morning they were diſcovered making for Weſt Haven Point, on the weſt ſide of the harbour. Signals were given to the fort, and an alarm then made in earneſt; and Col. Sabin, of the militia regiment in this diſtrict, ordered to beat to arms at half after two o'clock on Monday morning, the 5th inſtant.

"From the tower of the College ſteeple, through a teleſcope, we ſaw the landing of the enemy at Weſt-Haven, four miles from town, at five o'clock, or a little after ſun-riſe. They formed and marched forward to Allentown, two miles from town; here they ſhould have turned and croſſed over the cauſeway and bridge to town,

but Col. Sabin with armed inhabitants, and two pieces of artillery, had ſtationed themſelves there, and by a well directed fire repelled them. Thereupon they turned off, and went round thro' Weſtfield along up the left of the river, four miles further to Darby road. At their coming out of Weſt-Haven, Col. Sabin had advanced over the bridge to Milford-hill to meet them; and Capt. Hillhouſe, with ſome very ſpirited young men, proceeded, attacked and drove in their advanced party. Upon their coming up to Allentown, a little neighbourhood ſo called, Profeſſor Dagget was taken, wounded with bayonets, abuſed and carried off, tho' afterwards left in town. As the enemy proceeded up the river, a corps of volunteers under Col. Burr of New-Jerſey harraſſed their left flank,—and Col. Sabin with the artillery, and a conſtantly increaſing force of armed inhabitants, croſſed the fields from the Weſt Bridge along the right of the river, to the bridge at Weſt Rock on Darby road, two miles from town. Here we made a ſtand on both ſides the river,---a detachment of the enemy aimed at the powder-mills, a quarter of a mile from the bridge, but were repulſed by Major Hughes, &c. of the continentals, occaſionally here, and the ſpirited militia which began by this time to pour in from all parts, and a corps from Darby with Major Smith. Perhaps I may be miſtaken in ſome of theſe particulars, and not ſufficiently informed to do juſtice to individuals, either officers or ſoldiers. We captivated ſome, and turned them from the mills. The enemy marched in three diviſions, guarded on the left with light infantry, on their right by the river. A part of them croſſed over or forded the river, twenty rods below the bridge, while the main body croſſed at the bridge. At the top of the hill our people met them, and gave them annoyance, as well there as in the reſt of their march to town, about two miles. At four o'clock afternoon they entered the town, our people fighting ſtill on the retreat, till they came to Neck-Bridge, a mile N. E. of the town. While theſe things were carrying on on the townſide, Gen. Tryon landed the other half of the army at Five-Mile-Point, and poſſeſſed himſelf of that part of Eaſt Haven adjoining the water, and ſet fire to a houſe, and after an obſtinate reſiſtance carried our fort at Black Rock, three miles from town,---then he took his ſtation on Bacon-Hill, over againſt us. The militia flocked in from 30 miles round, perhaps four or five thouſand or more, and accumulated at four places;---Neckbridge, which the enemy had pulled up, at Eaſt Haven, attacking and annoying Tryon's corps at Mill-Lane, where they had a picket guard, and at Ditch Corner, at the N. W. entrance of the town, on Cheſhire road. At this laſt place, and at Eaſt-Haven, there was inceſſant firing with field pieces and fire arms all the reſt of the day, and with conſiderable execution on both ſides. Among others, the ſtudents of the college diſtinguiſhed themſelves for bravery and heroic enterprize. The town was given up to plunder, firſt by the ſoldiery, from their entrance into town till eight o'clock in the evening, when the General ordered all to reſt till one o' clock in the morning, and then to parade for departure; ſecondly by the ſailors, from one o'clock in the morning till their departure. I am obliged to catch different moments to write, and perhaps may repeat things.

"The fleet was counted differently. I ſaw it, and from the beſt obſervation I could make, I believe they may be conſidered about 30 ſail of men of war and tranſports, beſides tenders, &c. of which 15 only were topſail veſſels. As to the army, they are generally called 3000, commanded by Gen. Tryon and Brig. Gen. Garth. Tryon, with one half, landed on the eaſt ſide; Garth, with the other half, landed on the weſt ſide of the harbour, came round into town, and next morning croſſing over made a junction at Bacon-Hill, in Eaſt-Haven. I doubt theſe numbers, and from ſome eſtimates formed upon the length and depth of their marching column, I believe they were not above 6 or 700 which entered the town, and all agree the army was equally divided. I judge their total under 2000 troops. They are the ſame plundering and deſtroying legion which burned Suffolk, in Virginia. They ſaid they conſiſted of eight regiments. By numerous accounts it appears that Gen. Garth and his officers were extremely intimidated in town, for fear the militia from without ſhould ruſh in—to that degree, that Gen. Garth was for going over to Eaſt-Haven, and joining Tryon's diviſion that night, and not lodge in town; but Tryon aſſured him of certain aſſiſtance in caſe of accidents. Garth gave out for his diviſion to parade at one o'clock on Tueſday morning, which accordingly they did, intending ſilently to have withdrawn before day;---but they did not march till after ſunriſe, and about five o'clock the town was evacuated with great ſtillneſs.---The enemy ſpared all the public buildings and dwelling houſes, but at their departure fired four ſtores on the Long Wharff and ſeven veſſels. They plundered and inſulted the inhabitants moſt amazingly. They carried off with them ſundry priſoners, John Whiting, Eſq; Juſtice of the Peace and Judge of Probate, the only officer tarrying in town acting under the State. There went off voluntarily, Joſhua Chandler, Eſq; C. Camp, and Amos Botsford, Eſquires, with their families.

"On Tueſday the ſcene of action was chiefly on the eaſt ſide. The enemy took their poſition on Bacon-hill acroſs the river, and one mile eaſt of the State-Houſe in town. Four or five regiments were aſſembled under Gen. Ward on the eaſt ſide. Here they fought on both ſides in diſtant ſcattered firing, in ſallies, ſkirmiſhes and attacks in our American manner, killing and captivating, till we made conſiderable deſtruction among them. We forced the enemy from the hill, who retreated towards the fort, and embarked at ſun-ſet, being Tueſday the 6th inſtant, under cover of their gallies with 18 pounders. We had four men killed in Eaſt-Haven. In the courſe of the day they ſet fire to a number of dwelling-houſes at Eaſt-Haven, and the barracks in the forts. In the whole affair we had about 27 killed, of which two were murdered in town. Perhaps 20 captivated inhabitants, not in arms. The wounded cannot be ſo well aſcertained, as they were carried off the field by their friends. We certainly did the enemy more damage than would have been expected. They loſt a Colonel, Adjutant Campbell, killed, ſeveral officers wounded mortally, and ſome died immediately. Their wounded were carried in ſix or eight chairs, and eight or nine other carriages, ſome of which had eight or ten wounded in them. Their loſs is generally eſtimated at 150 killed, wounded and miſſing. We captured 39.

"The enemy ſailed from hence Tueſday evening.—Wedneſday, the 7th inſtant, at three o'clock P. M. they landed at Fairfield, a town of about 100 houſes, which they plundered and laid in aſhes, burning the Meeting-Houſe, Epiſcopal Church, Court-Houſe, and about 70 or 80 Dwelling-Houſes, leaving only 15 or 16 within two miles around.

"They landed at Norwalk on Lord's-day Morning, the 11th inſt. plundered and burned the town, leaving only half a dozen houſes, and embarked the ſame day.—They burned the Meeting Houſe and Epiſcopal Church, uſing this moſt horrid, blaſphemous, and heaven daring language when they ſet them on fire,—"Now, God Almighty, come and defend your own Houſe."—Indeed I believe this to be the moſt abandoned, vile and helliſh corps, that were ever permitted by Heaven to exiſt.—The whole Britiſh army has been ſifted, to abſtract and ſelect officers and troops of the moſt mercileſs barbarity, and every way of the moſt debauched and ſavage characters, for this laſt national vengeance of burning and deſolation. Let the memory of Governor Tryon and his choſen bloody plundering legion be ever accurſed, and go down to poſterity with infamy thro' all American ages.

"*July* 13. The main body of the King's army were yeſterday on the Weſt Heights of Byram River, as I have it from a gentleman who left Norwalk yeſterday morning. They call themſelves 6000 at Byram, and 3000 with Tryon. Their 6000 I judge 3000; thus, 22d, 23d and 37th, or however three regiments of Britiſh, ſay 700 (the 37th is the largeſt, and has but 300) Queen's rangers 300, Emerick's corps 150, Cathcart's Britiſh legion 200, beſides grenadiers, light infantry and horſe. But ſuppoſe their whole force at Rhode-Iſland, New-York, North-River and on the Connecticut route, to be 12,000—what is this to 600,000 intrepid ſons of America? What the conflagration of the whole ſea-coaſt, in compariſon with the ſweets of liberty, and the glory of Independence?"

Head-Quarters, New-Windſor, July 16, 1779.

Half after nine o'clock, A. M.

SIR,

"I have the pleaſure to tranſmit your Excellency the incloſed copy of a letter from Brigadier-General Wayne, which this moment came to hand. I congratulate Congreſs upon our ſucceſs, and what makes it ſtill more agreeable, from the report of Captain Fiſhbourn, who brought me General Wayne's letter, the poſt was gained with but very inconſiderable loſs on our part. As ſoon as I receive a particular account of the affair, I ſhall tranſmit it. *I have the honour to be, with great reſpect,*

Your Excellency's moſt obedient ſervant,

G. WASHINGTON.

P. S. General Wayne received a ſlight wound in the head with a muſket-ball, but it did not prevent him from going on with the troops.

His Excel. John Jay, Eſquire."

Stony-Point, 16th July, 1779, Two o'clock, A.M.

Dear General,

"The fort and garriſon, with Col. Johnſton, are ours. Our officers and men behaved like men who are determined to be free. *Yours, moſt ſincerely,*

ANTHONY WAYNE.

General Waſhington."

Publiſhed by Order of Congreſs,

CHARLES THOMSON, SECRETARY.

Extract of a Letter from Major-General Greene.

"I have the pleaſure to congratulate you upon our ſucceſs laſt evening.

"Gen. Wayne, with the light infantry, ſurprized the garriſon at Stony-Point, and took the whole priſoners. The particulars we have not yet; but it is not leſs than 500 men. Our troops behaved to a charm, marching in the face of a heavy fire without firing a gun. We loſt only four privates. Gen. Wayne got a ſlight wound on the ſide of his face.

"I have not time to add, being called upon to attend to the orders of the General.

"It is more than probable this event will lead to a ſerious diſpute for King's Ferry."

Extract of a letter from New-Windſor, July 16, 1779.

"I wrote you by an expreſs a few hours ago of Gen. Wayne's ſucceſs this morning, in ſurprizing the Britiſh garriſon at Stony-Point, and making them all priſoners, conſiſting of 500 men, with a number of cannon, a quantity of baggage, ſtores, &c. Our party conſiſted of 1200 light infantry, drawn from the whole army on both ſides of the river. Gen. Wayne was ſlightly wounded in the head, but he, his officers and men, have acquired the greateſt honour.

"Lieut. James Gibbons, of the 6th Pennſylvania regiment, a native of our city, commanded the advance, and firſt mounted their works. Col. Fleury, and in ſhort all the officers, diſtinguiſhed themſelves, and vied with each other to acquire glory to our arms.

"A few of the enemy were bayoneted—not a gun fired on our ſide, but the garriſon was compleatly ſurprized, and not a man eſcaped.

"We turned their cannon on their ſhipping, who immediately made ſail down the river.

"They have a garriſon yet in their works on the eaſt ſide of the river, and we are moving down towards them."

Extract of a letter from Camp at Somers's plantation, 25 miles from Charleſtown, June 7.

"Colonel Pickens yeſterday defeated a party of forty, in ſearch of rice, took eight white and black, and about 20 horſes, among the former was a Fiorida Lieutenant, who was wounded in the arm. An expreſs from Col. Few, of Georgia, gives an account of his ſucceſs in taking a Colonel, Major, Captain, three Lieutenants and 30 privates, of the Bourke county militia, who were in arms for the King. The people who went home with the Creek priſoners are returned. Their releaſe hath given great ſatisfaction to the nation, and they are now diſpoſed to let us fight our own battles. Some of the diſaffected and out-lying Cherokees are expected at Fort Rutledge; they are now alſo happily diſpoſed for peace."

Extract of a letter, dated Savanna River, June 13, 1779.

"I have received a letter from Mr. Wilkinſon, acquainting me that the diſaffected Cherokee Headmen had ſent a friendly talk to him. They ſay they have long wanted peace with us, but that till now their young mad people would not agree to be quiet; but that they had now heard the good talks given out at Eſtatoe, and were determined to hold them faſt, and that the Headmen would ſoon come down and ſee Mr. Wilkinſon, and would remove that cloud that had ſo long darkened the path between them and us."

"The three upper counties of Georgia are gathering their forces, to ſubdue the reſt of that State that have deſerted the American cauſe. Colonels Dooley, Twiggs and Few, are now taking the field, and are to march on Tueſday at the head of 500 men, and Col. Bourguin has croſſed at Mr. Golphin's, with 100 men, to join them."

Extract of another letter from the Camp at Somers's plantation, dated June 17.

"Major Davy is juſt returned. He, with a party of Picken's and North-Carolina light horſe, attacked early this morning the enemy's picket near their lines, killed a Lieutenant, and drove them. A deſerter came in this morning, and confirms the report brought in by two laſt night, of the enemy's intentions to go ſoutherly."

Extract of a letter from an Officer in General Lincoln's Army, dated Camp at Sommers's Plantation, Stono, June 20, 1779.

"Laſt night at 12 o'clock our army marched to attack the enemy. The cannonade began at half paſt 7, and laſted till near a quarter paſt 9 o'clock, the firing very heavy for three quarters of an hour. The enemy ſallied upon Col. Henderſon's light infantry, who ordered to charge with bayonets, when they ran, leaving 27 killed, and a Col. Johnſon, but they were too ſtrongly poſted to force their works. Our people behaved gallantly, and approached within 25 yards of their redoubts. It is ſaid two of them were entered, but we were obliged to retreat. The enemy's loſs muſt be conſiderable. The retreat was conducted with good order. It will reflect honour upon our troops, and will be of ſervice in convincing the enemy that we have ſpirit and bravery, as well as ſhowing to our own people that they are not invincible. Our loſs is 30 privates killed, 116 wounded, and 9 miſſing.

WOUNDED OFFICERS.

Second Battalion Light Infantry, Capt. Hext, Lieut. Irby, Lieut. Smith. *South-Carolina Con. Brigade*, Captain Dogget, (ſince dead) Capt. Goodwin, Lieut. Fiſhbourn, Lieut. Hamilton, Lieut. Pollard. *Artillery*, Col. Roberts, (ſince dead) Capt. Mitchell. *North-Carolina Con. Brigade*, Col. Armſtrong, Lieut. Col. Lyttle, Major Dixon, Capt. Rhodes, Lieut. Campbell, Lieut. Charleton, (ſince dead.) *North-Carolina Militia*, Capt Speed, Capt. Champlin, Lieut. Jones. *South-Carolina Militia*, Lieut. Deal, Lieut. Prime, Lieut. Browne. *Militia Light-horſe*, Lieut. Davie. *Engineer*, Col. Laumoy. *Volunteers*, Mr. Whiting, Mr. Ancrum."

Extract of a letter from an officer of rank, in South-Carolina, June 22, 1779.

"General Lincoln having received ſuch intelligence of the intention, ſtrength and poſition of the enemy, as rendered it adviſable to attack them at Stono Ferry, did ſo on the 20th inſtant, about 7 o'clock in the morning, with great vigour. They were advantageouſly poſted, and covered by 3 ſtrong redoubts, and a well conſtructed abbatis, ſupported by ſeveral pieces of artillery. The picquet having been driven in, the attack began on the right, which was inſtantly continued through the line. A large body of Highlanders ſallied out on our left, but were ſoon driven, with conſiderable ſlaughter, into their redoubts. The action continued, without intermiſſion, 56 minutes, when, as the General could not draw the enemy out of their lines (which were ſo ſtrongly conſtructed, that our light field-pieces could make no impreſſion upon them) as the force of the enemy was much greater than had been repreſented, and as they had during the engagement obtained a large reinforcement from John's Iſland, our troops were withdrawn from the lines, and all our artillery and wounded brought off. Our loſs is not conſiderable. Many of the wounded are already on duty, and moſt of the reſt (their wounds being ſlight) it is judged, will ſoon recover. The enemy's is ſuppoſed to be much greater, as a number of their dead were reckoned on the ground; and it was obſerved that their field pieces were ſeveral times left without a man to work them. Upon the whole, tho' we had not the wiſhed for ſucceſs, our people are convinced that they would have beaten the enemy, if they had quitted their lines. It is probable from the enemy's ſticking cloſe to them, that they were of the ſame opinion. Our men are in high ſpirits, and wiſh for a fair trial, by equal numbers, in the open field.

"June 23. Two ſmall privateers from St. Auguſtine went into Santee-River laſt Monday, on a plundering ſcheme. The militia guard ſtationed there killed the Captain and took one of the privateers; the Lieutenants of both and the crew of one, conſiſting of 10 men, juſt brought to town; and retook 16 negroes, the other privateer made her eſcape. Our people received no hurt."

COMMITTEE-ROOM, *Philadelphia, July 16, 1779.*

On Motion, Reſolved, That no Perſon who does not produce his Certificate of having taken the Oath of Allegiance to this or the United States, be admitted into the State-Houſe Yard at the next General Town-Meeting, on Monday, the 26th Inſtant, and that it be publiſhed in all the Newſpapers of this City.

Signed by Order of the Committee,

WILLIAM HENRY, Chairman.

Philadelphia, July 20, 1779.

TO BE GIVEN AWAY,

A fine, healthy Male NEGROE Child,

FIVE MONTHS OLD. Enquire of the PRINTERS.

BUSH-HILL, *July 13, 1779.*

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the lands of Buſh-Hill, near the city of Philadelphia, on the tenth inſtant, a bright bay COACH HORSE, with a black mane and ſhort ſwitch tail, between 14 and 15 hands high, about 15 years old, ſhort and round bodied, with a full neck, branded on the near buttock with the letters I F, hath a little white at the edge of the hair on his near hind hoof, and trots altogether. Whoever will bring the ſaid horſe to me at Buſh-Hill, ſhall receive a reward of FIFTY DOLLARS, and reaſonable charges, and, if ſtolen, the further reward of FIFTY DOLLARS, on the apprehenſion and conviction of the thief. JAMES HAMILTON.

One Hundred and Fifty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Philadelphia county, in the Manor of Moreland township, the following HORSES, viz. One light brown Horſe, 4 years old, 14 hands high, the near hip lower than the other, paces and trots, low in fleſh. One black Mare, 9 years old, 13½ hands high, a natural trotter, branded D. N. on her buttock. One light bay Mare Colt, two years old, 14 hands high, a blaze down her face, both hind feet white; ſhe carries very high, had juſt been rid. Any perſon bringing the Horſes to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

July 10, 1779. † JOHN DANCE.

RUN away from his bail, living in Weſt-Bradford, Cheſter county, Pennſylvania, ſome time in February laſt, one MICHAEL DOUGHERTY, a native of Ireland, about 5 feet 8 inches high, of a black complexion, black hair, commonly tied behind, and commonly wore whitiſh clothes; he is very talkative, and fond of company and drink. Whoever takes up the ſaid *Dougherty*, and ſecures him in Cheſter gaol, or brings him to the ſubſcriber, in Bradford aforeſaid, ſhall have THIRTY DOLLARS Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

July 13. 1779. 1*W.* JAMES PORTER.

Philadelphia, July 17, 1779.

JOHN DIAMOND, ROPE-MAKER, in Market-ſtreet, above Sixth-ſtreet, the houſe formerly occupied by Thomas Tiſdell, Rope-maker, deceaſed, makes and ſells, wholeſale and retail, viz. Sewing, whipping, ſeine and blocking TWINE; log, deep ſea, and hand lead lines; fiſhing lines of all ſorts; bedcord, ſacking-bottom lines, leading lines, jack lines, plow-traces, halters, &c. Conſiderable allowance made to thoſe who buy to ſell again.

AMERICAN PORTER,
TO BE SOLD BY
ROBERT HARE,
By whom BOTTLES are wanted. ¶

TO BE SOLD,
A HANDSOME two wheeled CARRIAGE, with compleat and good Harneſs. For Particulars, enquire of Mr. WEBB, at Mr. HOWARD's, Watch-Maker, in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets. ¶

BROKE into the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in Lower-Merion townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 27th of June, FIVE DRY COWS and a STEER, each branded on the horn E. L. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take them away.
¶ ISAAC LEWIS.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, near the Three Mile Stone, on the Germantown road, a BAY MARE, hurt on the back with the ſaddle, one hind foot white, branded on the right ſhoulder with a horſe ſhoe, and on the left a mark not plain; alſo a black mare colt, with a ſtar in her forehead, and her two hind feet white. The owner is deſired to come, pay charges, and take them away. ¶
July 10, 1779. HENRY GEEL.

TO THE PUBLIC.
WHEREAS the SUBSCRIBER has undertaken to ride POST from Reading, in Berks county, to the city of Philadelphia, for the ſpace of ſix months, to ſet off from Reading on every Tueſday morning, and from Philadelphia on Wedneſday afternoon following, and returns to Reading on Thurſday after, with the Newſpapers and earlieſt Intelligence.

All perſons who may have Letters to ſend or to receive, are requeſted to leave and call for them at Mr. JOHN MEARS's, at the ſign of the Three Tuns, in Reading, and at the Widow RASER's, the corner of Race and Second-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

N. B. Poſtage to be paid on the receipt or delivery of all Letters, &c. and ſubſcriptions taken in at ſaid MEARS's and RASER's, for the carriage of the Newſpapers.
Reading, June 26, 1779. JAMES COTTER.

JOHN MEARS begs leave to inform all Gentlemen travellers, and others, That he keeps a Houſe of public Entertainment, at the noted old and well-accuſtomed Inn, lately kept by Capt. Peter Witherington, deceaſed, in the town of Reading, Berks county, near the Court houſe, now the ſign of the Three Tuns, and hath provided good accommodations for the reception of Man and Horſe. All thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom ſhall be kindly entertained, by
The Public's very humble ſervant, JOHN MEARS.

*** All Letters and other papers weekly brought by the Poſt, committed to his care, ſhall be duly and carefully attended to.

TO THE PUBLIC.
WHEREAS an Advertiſement lately appeared in the *New-Jerſey Gazette*, ſigned *John Sparkes* and *Samuel Kaighn*, Commiſſioners for real Eſtates of certain fugitives and offenders in the *County* of *Glouceſter*, in the State of *New-Jerſey*, and amongſt other Eſtates mentioned to be Sold, at ſundry times and places, in ſaid Advertiſement, is the undermentioned, "On Wedneſday, the 21ſt of July, at the Houſe of *William* "*Eldridge*, Inn-keeper, in *Greenwich* Townſhip, one undivided "moiety or equal half part of 137 Acres of Cedar, Aſh, and "other Swamp, on *Repaupa* Creek, in ſaid Townſhip: About "10 Acres of Cedar Swamp, at or near *Baume*'s Pond, alſo "about 52 Acres of Marſh or Meadow, part cleared and in "good Order, being part of the *Repaupa* Marſh fronting the Ri-"ver *Delaware*; all late the Property of *John Hinchman, &c.*"
(As the ſaid Commiſſioners are pleaſed in ſaid Advertiſement to ſtile it.)

Theſe are therefore to give Notice to all whom it may concern, that the ſaid *John Hinchman* had no legal right or property whatſoever in the above mentioned 52 acres of marſh or meadow, fronting on *Delaware river*; and whereas the ſaid 52 acres is part of a ſurvey of a tract of land made for one *William Roydon*, about the year 1688, and is now on record in *Sharp*'s book of maps and draughts in the Surveyor General's office at *Burlington*, in the ſtate aforeſaid, containing in all 78 acres or thereabouts; and whereas a Warrant was granted by the Council of Proprietors of the Weſtern Diviſion of *New-Jerſey* aforeſaid, on or about the 4th day of November laſt, to the heirs and aſſigns of the ſaid *William Roydon*, for re-ſurveying the ſaid 78 acres of marſh and meadow aforeſaid; and whereas on or about the 12th day of December laſt paſt a re-ſurvey was made by the power and authority above mentioned, and a legal and peaceable poſſeſſion was taken of the ſaid premiſes by the ſubſcriber, on the ſaid 12th day of December, and a family put into poſſeſſion thereof as a tenant to the heirs and aſſigns of the ſaid *William Roydon*; and whereas on the 10th day of April laſt, the ſaid Council of Proprietors, did confirm the ſaid re-ſurvey to be legal, for the heirs and aſſigns of *William Roydon* aforeſaid, and is recorded in the Surveyor General's office at *Burlington*, in book Q folio 297 and 298, which will at large appear. And I do hereby forewarn all perſons from purchaſing any part of the ſaid 52 acres of marſh and meadow, or any other part ſo advertiſed by the ſaid Commiſſioners, as the property of *John Hinchman* aforeſaid, that is contained within the boundaries of the ſaid ſurvey made about 1688, and the re-ſurvey made in the year 1778, for the heirs and aſſigns of ſaid *William Roydon*, as a ſuit at law will be commenced againſt the ſaid Commiſſioners and againſt all other perſons who may have, or ſhall hereafter act, by, from, or under the ſaid Commiſſioners, contrary to the laws of the ſtate aforeſaid, in barring the legal heir or his aſſigns from the poſſeſſion of the ſaid 78 acres of marſh and meadow, or any part thereof, as aforeſaid.

GIVEN under my hand, at *Mount-Pleaſant*, in the *County* of *Burlington*, and State aforeſaid, the ſecond day of July, 1779.
JOHN LEE,
Agent for the Heirs and Aſſigns of WILLIAM ROYDON.

*** The ſaid Agent, or his Attorney, will appear at the day and place of ſale, and ſhew their claims.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Proprietors of the Weſtern Diviſion of *New-Jerſey* aforeſaid, that they are requeſted to meet at the houſe of *James Eſdall*, tavern-keeper in *Burlington* aforeſaid, on Tueſday, the 3d day of Auguſt next, at ten o'clock in morning, to deliberate on matters of the utmoſt importance to the Proprietors in general, within the ſaid Weſtern Diviſion, therefore it is requeſted none will fail in making their appearance on the day and time aforeſaid.
† 2 w. JOHN LEE,
Agent, and a conſiderable Proprietor in the ſaid Weſtern Diviſion.

THE Subſcriber, having rented that commodious Store, known by the name of HEART's-VENDUE-STORE, in Southwark, intends to ſell at Vendue, lands, tenements, veſſels, rigging, horſes, carriages, furniture, and all ſorts of Goods that are allowed by law to be ſold at vendue. All ſtrangers or others, who may not have an opportunity of a ſtore to expoſe their goods at private ſale in, he will receive and ſell for the beſt account of the owners for a ſmall commiſſion. All thoſe who may be pleaſed to favour him with their buſineſs, may depend on being faithfully ſerved, by their moſt humble ſervant,
T. f. WILLIAM BROWN.

Lancaſter, July 3, 1779.
One Hundred and Fifty Dollars Reward.
RUN away from the ſubſcriber on the evening of the 20th June laſt, a Negroe man named DAN, about 24 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, much pitted with the ſmall-pox; his dreſs when he went off is uncertain, as he took ſundry clothes with him, amongſt which are, 2 coats, a light foggathy and a brown with yellow buttons, two jackets light blue and brown, a pair of new buckſkin breeches, ſeveral pair of old ſtriped and 2 pair of tow trowſers, 3 good ſhirts and a round hat. Said Negroe is fond of playing the fiddle, and has a good deal of money with him which he acquired that way; no doubt he will be particular in changing his dreſs, and endeavour to paſs as a freeman. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſlave in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above Reward, and if delivered to me in Lancaſter, Two Hundred Dollars, together with reaſonable charges, paid by
CHRISTIAN WIRTZ.
The ſaid Negroe man can talk the German language, and is this country born.

Cheſter County, July 1, 1779.
WHEREAS by an Act of the General Aſſembly of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, entituled, An Act to compel certain perſons intruſted with public Money, by or for the Uſe of this Commonwealth, to account for the Expenditure of the ſame, and to pay ſuch Parts thereof as they ſhall be chargeable with into the State Treaſury:

We, the Subſcribers, being appointed Commiſſioners for the County of Cheſter, to liquidate, audit, adjuſt, and ſettle the Accompts of the Commiſſioners of confiſcated Eſtates, and alſo the Accompts of the Lieutenant and Sublieutenants of ſaid County.

Purſuant thereto, we hereby requeſt all the Commiſſioners, the Lieutenant and Sublieutenants, as well thoſe that have been in Office, and now are not, as thoſe now in Office, that have not already ſettled their Accounts, to meet us at the Houſe of ELIJAH WEED, in Downing's-Town, at Ten o' Clock in the Forenoon of the 20th Day of this Inſtant, with their Accounts prepared for Settlement. PERSIFOR FRAZER, JOHN BEATON, CALEB DAVIS, Commiſſioners. ‖ 1*w*.

JUNE 26, 1779.
CAME to the place of the ſubſcriber, in Briſtol townſhip, Philadelphia county, the 15th of May laſt, a middle ſized black MARE, with three white feet, and a large buſhy mane. The owner proving his property, paying charges, may have her again, by applying to CALEB ARMITAGE. ¶

WHEREAS a certain JAMES BROWN, late of Nottingham, Cæcil county, did, by an article of agreement, obligate himſelf for the performance thereof unto the ſubſcriber; but in a ſhort time after abſented himſelf from his ſaid agreement, and from his former place of reſidence, leaving behind him ſundry wearing apparel. Now this is to give notice unto the ſaid James Brown, that unleſs he comes and compounds the damages accruing from the breach of ſaid bargain, I am determined to expoſe the ſaid wearing apparel to public ſale, in four weeks after the date of this advertiſement, in order to compenſate for the damages ſuſtained by
June 28, 1779. ¶ ELIJAH CHURCHMAN.

STOLEN, on the 6th of this inſtant June, from the ſubſcriber, living in Pennſborough townſhip, Cheſter county, near Chad's ford, on Brandywine, a bright bay HORSE, 5 years old, about 14 hands high, moſtly trots, but can pace a ſlow travel, had ſome white locks in his tail, and a little on his fore foot, occaſioned by the hopples, his mane hanging the off ſide, with a low carriage, and trimmed under the collar, his off ſhoulder is a little galled. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid horſe, ſo that the owner may have him again, with the thief when brought to juſtice, ſhall be entitled to receive *One Hundred Dollars*, or *Fifty* for the horſe alone, from
‖ 4*W*. JACOB BROWN.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Cocalico townſhip, Lancaſter county, the 20th of April laſt, two STRANGE MARES, the one four years old, of an iron grey colour, branded on the near ſhoulder I G. The other is a black Mare, five years old, without brand or ear-mark, but the black Mare was lately ſtolen out of the ſtable. Whoever can prove his property, and pays the charges, may have the Mare again that is not ſtolen. ¶
May 21, 1779. JACOB DATEWEILLER, jun.

Eaſt-Nantmill Townſhip, Cheſter County, June 22, 1779.
One Hundred Dollars Reward.
RAN away laſt Sunday night, a Negroe man named *Cudjoe*, about 5 feet 8 inches high, 25 years old, very black ſmooth face, and ſpeaks good Engliſh; had on a pair of ſtriped linen trowſers, a white ſhirt, a rediſh brown cloth coatee, and a ſmall caſtor hat. Whoever ſecures ſaid Negroe, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by
¶ BRANSON VANLEER.

Strayed or ſtolen, about two weeks ago, *A dark Bay Horſe Colt*, with a black mane and tail, two years old. Whoever ſecures ſaid colt, ſhall have *One Dollar* for every mile's diſtance from Reading Furnace.

Two Hundred Pounds Reward.
RUN away from the ſubſcribers, two NEGROE MEN, viz DICK, a likely fellow, about 24 years old, low and well ſet, has three remarkable ſcars on each ſide of his face, being his country mark, and ſpeaks very little Engliſh; had on, and took with him, two country linen ſhirts, a ſuperfine red broad cloth double breaſted jacket, blue coat, country linen trowſers, and ſundry other clothes, alſo a large old bed rug. TOM, about 30 years of age, a likely fellow, and taller than Dick, has loſt his two upper fore teeth, and has a number of flouriſhes or artificial cuts on one of his arms, being his country mark; had on a blue jacket, brown ſurtout coat, blue ſtockings, and old ſhoes. They are old offenders, and know the country well, and did belong to Dr. William Mills, of North-Carolina, from whom they ran away about three years ago, and were taken up in Pennſylvania, and committed to Lancaſter goal, and on their return were purchaſed of an agent appointed by Dr. Mills to ſell them. Whoever apprehends and ſecures the ſaid Negroes, ſo that we get them again, ſhall receive *One Hundred Pounds*, or *Fifty Pounds* for either of them, and if delivered at Alexandria the above reward, or *One Hundred Pounds* for either of them. MICHAEL GRETTER,
¶ ROBERT GAMBLE.

Weſt-Nantmill, June 7, 1779.
WHEREAS ſome malicious people have falſely propagated, that I offered Col. Jenkins and Mr. James M'Connaughy *Fifty Pounds per Ton* for Bar Iron, *more than they aſked me*, and have had but little remorſe in falſely propagating any thing they thought would be injurious to my character; I have reaſon to ſuſpect the ſame perſons for the whole; I think it my duty to defend my character, equally the ſame as my life or property, when aſſaulted: I now call upon thoſe perſons to prove their aſſertions, or take the ſhame to themſelves, and ever after be ſilent with their ſedition.
¶ MORDECAI PEIRSOL.

Head-Quarters, Eaſton, June 16, 1779.
DESERTED from the ſecond Jerſey regiment, lying at Eaſton, *Thomas Daniels*, 5 feet 7 inches high, ſhort brown hair, fair complexion, blue eyes, 26 years of age. *Benjamin Garriſon*, 5 feet 5 inches high, dark complexion and hair, grey eyes, 24 years of age. *David Ireland*, 5 feet 10 inches high, long light hair, fair complexion, grey eyes, 21 years of age. *John Wain*, 5 feet 7 inches high, dark complexion and hair, grey eyes, 24 years of age. *John Taylor*, 5 feet 9 inches high, dark complexion and hair, grey eyes, 25 years of age. *John Lippencut*, 6 feet high, fair complexion, dark hair, blue eyes, 25 years of age. *Jonathan Bourton*, 5 feet 5 inches high, ſhort black hair, dark complexion, 23 years of age. *Thomas Youngs*, 5 feet 6 inches high, fair complexion and hair, grey eyes, 20 years of age. *James Flitcher*, 5 feet 7 inches high, fair complexion, ſhort brown hair, grey eyes, 25 years of age. *Levi Springer*, 5 feet 10 inches high, fair complexion, dark brown hair, grey eyes, 20 years of age. It is ſuppoſed they are gone to Egg-Harbour, as they belonged to that place. Whoever takes up ſaid deſerters ſhall receive TEN DOLLARS for each, and *One Shilling per* mile each, if delivered to the regiment, or to the Town-Major in Philadelphia. ISRAEL SHREVE, Col. 2d. Jerſey Reg.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſt-Whiteland, Cheſter county, tenth of April 1778, a BAY MARE, with a ſtar in her forehead, about 14 hands high, 9 or 10 years old, paces, lame in her hip. Whoever owns ſaid mare, is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, ESTHER BOWEN. ¶

WHEREAS *THOMAS BEANS*, of Abington, and *JOHN SOMMERS*, of the Manor of Moreland, in the county of Philadelphia, upon their humble petitions preferred to the General Aſſembly of this ſtate, have ſeverally obtained leave to bring in a bill "to eſtabliſh and confirm "their reſpective eſtates, in ſeveral lands and tenements in "this ſtate, the title deeds for the ſame being much defaced by "accident," and at the ſame time were ordered to give public notice in ſome of the Engliſh and German newſpapers of their ſaid application to the Aſſembly, &c. NOW, in compliance with the ſaid order, it is hereby publiſhed, that the lands of the ſaid *Thomas Beans* are ſituate and bounded as followeth, viz. 145 acres in Abington aforeſaid, by him purchaſed of Henry Shiſler and wife, bounded by land of Richard Whitton, the Townſhip Line or Road between Abington and Lower Dublin, lands of William Roberts, Thomas King and Moſes Vancourt, and by Pennypack creek; 112½ acres in Southampton townſhip, in the county of Bucks, purchaſed of Elizabeth Fletcher, bounded by lands of the Baptiſt Meeting-houſe, of Daniel Hoogland and Wilhelmus Cornell, by the Street Road, and lands of Stephen Watts and Charles Garriſon; and 200 acres and 52 perches of land in Warminſter townſhip, Bucks county, purchaſed of Thomas Dungan and wife, bounded by the middle of the ſaid ſtreet road, oppoſite to the lands of Thomas Craven, John Brooks and Giles Craven, by another road oppoſite to lands of Daniel Longſtreth, and by lands of Joſeph Hart, Jonathan Walton and Thomas Dungan. AND that the lands of the ſaid *John Sommers* are ſituate in the ſaid Manor of Moreland, and bounded as followeth, 92 acres joining Samuel Swift, William Walton, Jonathan Wilſon, a road to Newtown, and Henry Walton's land. About ſeven acres at a place called Smithfield, adjoining the ſaid Newtown road and lands of John Briton and Iſaac Comely. One acre and 22 perches, joining the road to the Crooked Billet, by the ſaid Newtown road, and the ſaid John Briton. Eighty-two perches of land, adjoining the ſaid Henry Walton and John Dorley. ¶ 6 W.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.
BROKE Gaol, laſt night, and made their eſcape, the following priſoners, *viz.* JOHN HARRIS, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, ſhort black hair, freſh complexion; had on, when he went away, a ſhort brown coat, the remainder of his wearing apparel not known. DENNIS CLARK, about 40 years of age, an Engliſhman, 5 feet 8 inches high, formerly a ſoldier in the Britiſh ſervice, a well ſet man, marked with the ſmall-pox, and has a ſmall wen over one eye; had on a rediſh great coat, and a ſtriped lincey jacket, with ſleeves. LEWIS TESS, about 50 years of age, a German, 5 feet 8 inches high; had on a whitiſh coat and tow trowſers; he formerly lived in or near Kenſington, in the townſhip of the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia. GEORGE BOATMAN, American born, 5 feet 9 inches high; had on a brown coat, faced with red, a thin viſage, about 30 years of age. Any perſon or perſons who ſhall ſecure the ſaid men in any gaol, or deliver them to the ſubſcriber, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, or FIFTY DOLLARS for either of them, over and above reaſonable charges, paid by THOMAS HUSTON, Gaoler.
Newtown, Bucks County, June 2, 1779. ‖ 6 *W*.

Cæcil County, Maryland, July 2, 1779.
WAS Stolen, the 23d ult. from the ſubſcriber, living near the Head of Elk, a black HORSE, 11 or 12 years old, and about 15 hands high; has a ſharp back, and a ſtar on each flank, the one plainer than the other. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſe, and ſends timely notice to the ſubſcriber, ſo that I may get him again, ſhall receive THIRTY DOLLARS reward, and as much more for the thief, upon conviction.
4 *W*. JAMES FINLEY.

Philadelphia, July 6, 1779.
THOMAS MORGAN, Watch and Clock-Maker, informs the Public, That he hath opened ſhop in Arch-ſtreet, the fourth door above the New-building, where he intends carrying on the buſineſs, in all its various branches, having a tolerable ſupply of materials, is in hopes to give ſatisfaction; thoſe ladies and gentlemen who pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend on the greateſt care and punctuality.
Said MORGAN informs his former kind Cuſtomers in the Southern States, that their commands ſhall be duly adhered to.

TO BE SOLD,
ONE hundred and twenty-three acres of LAND, in Paxton townſhip, Lancaſter county; quit-rent at half a penny.

Five hundred and twenty-five acres in Turbut townſhip, Northumberland county, for which is two deeds, 200 and 325 acres adjoining.

An undivided half part of 1050 acres of land on the Shawney Cabin Creek, in Bedford county.

Some ſhares of that valuable tract of land on the river Ohio, called Indiana Land, granted by the Six Nations to the Proprietors at the treaty at Fort Stanwix in 1768.

For terms of ſale apply to the ſubſcriber, living in Lancaſter.
¶ 4 *W*. LEVY ANDREW LEVY.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.
WAS STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Aſhton townſhip, Cheſter county, in the night of the 2d of July inſt. a brown HORSE, 4 years old, 14 hands high, neither brand nor ear-mark, trots and will pace ſome little, with a ſhort buſhy tail, galled on the upper part of the near ſhoulder with the collar. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, if the thief is brought to juſtice, or Sixty Dollars for the horſe only, paid by JOSEPH PENNELL. ¶

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To the CITIZENS *of* PENNSYLVANIA.

IT is with great reluctance I venture to claim the attention of my fellow-citizens; nothing but neceſſity could urge me to it at any time; but more particularly ſince it appeared probable that our enemies derived hope from ſowing diviſions amongſt the whigs of America. Under this idea, I have patiently and ſilently ſeen my name held out to my country more than once, as if I had purſued a line of conduct inconſiſtent with the general intereſt, altho' I knew the inſinuations to be perfectly groundleſs, and that it was in my power to refute them. I expected that you, my fellow-citizens, would readily diſcover the private reaſons which produced theſe attacks, and, until that moment ſhould arrive, conſoled myſelf in the conſciouſneſs of innocence and integrity. But as the frequent inſertion of my name in an unfavourable light may at length make ſtrong impreſſions on thoſe who are not perſonally acquainted with me, I mean to give a plain narrative of ſuch facts as relate to the charges or inſinuations made againſt me, in as conciſe a manner as I am capable of. The firſt that I remember was reſpecting the ſtate of my accounts with the continent, in anſwer to which I promiſed, in a former publication, either a ſettlement, or a report of a committee on that ſubject. Soon after this a very ſerious charge of a criminal nature was brought againſt me in Congreſs. The matter was fully and minutely inveſtigated, and I not only proved my innocence to the perfect ſatisfaction of that reſpectable body, but even my accuſer himſelf, by examining into the tranſaction, diſcovered a moſt inconteſtible proof of it, a proof that had eſcaped me and the committee who had been appointed on that occaſion: This he candidly introduced before that honourable body, which, together with their unanimous vote of acquittal, rendered my intended publication unneceſſary. I then called on Congreſs, by letter to the Preſident, to appoint a committee for inſpecting the ſtate of my accounts and tranſactions with the continent. This was readily complied with; but as I was engaged in the General Aſſembly of this State, and the attention of the committee appointed occupied by a variety of other objects, the matter by mutual conſent was deferred. Soon after this I received advice that goods which had been detained in the Weſt-Indies for about two years would be releaſed, which has accordingly happened, and I am now receiving and delivering the ſame to the continent as faſt as they arrive. This circumſtance gives me the proſpect of being able to make a final ſettlement of all my accounts, which I conſider as much preferable to any the moſt favourable report of a committee, at the ſame time that it ſaves them unneceſſary trouble. I ſhall therefore content myſelf with wiſhing that every perſon connected with public buſineſs had ſuch accounts as mine to produce.

On the 25th of May laſt a Town-Meeting was held in the State-Houſe yard, and in the printed account of the proceedings of that day I found my name the only one mentioned as a delinquent, and a committee eſpecially appointed to call on me for an account of my connection with a cargoe then lately arrived in this port. I was very unwell at the time, but the committee called on me in a day or two, when I readily gave them every ſatisfaction in my power. They treated me with complaiſance, and appeared ſatisfied; indeed I have been told ſince, that one of the gentlemen declared they were ſo. As they did not call on me again, I wrote them a letter the 26th of June, when the complaint in my eyes began to abate a little, intending then to ſend it: but on being told they ſtill intended calling, I withheld it until this time, and I here inſert a copy, as containing the ſtate of that tranſaction.

Gentlemen, *Philadelphia, June 26, 1779.*

When you did me the honour to call on me about a month ago, agreeable to your appointment by the Town-Meeting held in the State-Houſe yard the 25th of May, you found me afflicted with an inflammation in one of my eyes, that had for ten days preceding rendered me almoſt incapable of buſineſs, and ſuch has been my ſituation from that time to this, or you ſhould ſooner have heard from me, altho' I think it was intimated at parting, by Mr. Smith and Mr. Rittenhouſe, that I was to hear from you again in a few days. It may not be amiſs to mention that, after you had ſignified the buſineſs you came on, I obſerved that by a publication in that day's paper of the tranſactions at the State-Houſe yard, it appeared I was to give my anſwers in writing, and therefore requeſted that your queſtions might alſo be written. Mr. Matlack ſaid, the committee, being entirely ignorant of the tranſactions relating to the French polacre's cargoe, wiſhed me to give a general relation of the matter, to enable them to judge whether it was neceſſary to propoſe any and what queſtions to me, or whether a general relation of my knowledge on the ſubject might not be ſufficient. I replied, that I ſhould cheerfully gratify the committee, having done nothing that I was either afraid or aſhamed to have known. Obſerving, that I conſidered this amongſt the number of thoſe unmerited and groundleſs attacks which I had been uſed to of late, and which I expected would, like the reſt, end to my honour, rather than diſadvantage. I then aſſured the committee, and now repeat it, that I never moved hand, foot or tongue, to procure the cargoe in queſtion, that I had not ſought after it myſelf, nor employed any other to do it for me. It was many days in this port before I had the leaſt idea of a connection with it, and when it did come into my view, it was upon the application of other people to me. I ſuppoſe it is a well known fact, that many perſons wanted to get this cargoe, by purchaſe or otherways, into their hands; more than one requeſted me to join them, being particularly induced thereto from a knowledge that I could ſupply the ſhip with the cargoe wanted for her return voyage. Amongſt the reſt a gentleman, ſettled in a neighbouring State, a countryman of the ſuper-cargoes, happening to be here at the time, had influence enough to obtain a preference of this much ſought for cargoe. This gentleman came and offered me a ſhare in the purchaſe, agreed to put it entirely under my management, and that I ſhould draw a commiſſion on the ſales, provided I would ſupply an outward cargoe for the ſhip. Theſe offers were generous, and fairly within the line of my buſineſs, ſuch as I preſume no merchant of ability to perform the engagement would have refuſed. But I inſiſted, that if a purchaſe was made, and I to be intereſted, it ſhould be on ſuch terms as would admit me to ſell reaſonably, and leave the concerned a moderate profit.

The gentleman defired the extent of my terms, which I gave, and as I thought in ſuch clear and explicit terms as did not admit of miſtake. After ſome little time a bargain was concluded, and reduced to writing the 3d of May. This writing is in the French language, which I do not underſtand, but being told it was nearly conformable to my terms, I conſented to receive the cargoe. The firſt thing I did was to ſend for thoſe agents who purchaſe for the continent, and offer them whatever was wanted for the army on ſuch terms as they declared very moderate. I gave them the invoice to pick out what they choſe, and they culled about one fourth the value of the whole, but entirely in articles the moſt ſaleable of any in the ſhip. Before the whole of theſe goods were delivered I had a tranſlation of the agreement, and diſcovered that the parties had not underſtood each other. I therefore ſtopped all further proceedings, and got them together for explanation, when it clearly appeared that my intentions had not been complied with, and that I had not underſtood the bargain in the ſame light the conſignees did, for I had ſold to the public much cheaper than, by their idea of the bargain, they had ſold to the gentleman that contracted with them. Upon full conviction of this, and that the miſunderſtanding was owing to my want of French, and the other gentleman's bad Engliſh, they very honourably agreed to render the bargain void.

After this Meſſ. LaCaze and Mallet, the ſupercargoes, aſked me to undertake the ſale of their cargoe as a factor, for it was not probable that they, who were entire ſtrangers in the country, could manage it properly themſelves. I told them, if they would ratify the ſales I had made to the public, I would accept their propoſal, which they agreed to, and by this means the continent had the public ſupplies out of this cargoe very conſiderably cheaper than could have happened in any other way; for had the purchaſe firſt made been clearly underſtood, the agents muſt have paid twenty prices higher, or if I had acted from the firſt as a factor to the ſupercargoes, I muſt have ſold, as I afterwards did, under their direction, and to their beſt advantage. My agreement to become their factor is dated the 11th May, as you ſaw, for I ſhewed you the original of this, and a tranſlation of the other agreement. I believe the bargain was verbally made a day or two before, and from that time I proceeded in the ſales, in ſuch a manner as I judged moſt likely to give my employers that ſatisfaction they were entitled to. Their cargoe being bought dear, the advance on the invoice has not been ſo high as on others, the ſaleable articles were ſoon run off, whilſt a great many, unſuited to this ſeaſon and this country, remain on hand. This laſt circumſtance not ſuiting the plans and hopes of the ſupercargoes, they made me new propoſals, but it is immaterial to the public whether I accept theſe or not, as an agreement, after the bulk of the cargoe was ſold, could not affect ſuch ſales, and what remains, beſides being unſaleable, will be as ſubject to regulation as any other imported goods are. After giving you this juſt ſtate of my connection with a cargoe that has made ſo much noiſe, I think you will not heſitate to do juſtice to my conduct, if it appears to you in the ſame light it does to every perſon with whom I have converſed on the ſubject. And as Mr. Matlack intimated that it might not be amiſs to give the committee information of the original proprietors of this cargoe, I ſhall ſend herewith Meſſ. LaCaze and Mallet's declaration on that point, alſo their certificate that I have truly related my connection with their cargoe.

I am, very reſpectfully, Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,
ROBERT MORRIS.

To Timothy Matlack, David Rittenhouſe,
Jonathan B. Smith, Thomas Paine,
Charles W. Peale, Eſquires.

Philadelphia, June 26, 1779.

We, the ſubſcribers, having peruſed the annexed letter from Robert Morris, Eſq; to the committee, and had the ſame fully and clearly explained to us, do certify and declare that he has juſtly and truly ſtated his tranſactions with us reſpecting the cargoe of the polacre Victorious, as far as accords to our knowledge or concern therein.

LACAZE and MALLET.

We, the ſubſcribers, hereby declare and certify, that the polacre Victorious, her cargoe, and generally all the goods on board of her, were ſhipped by, and are the property of, our family and friends in Spain and France, and that no perſons in America have any concern, directly or indirectly, in them.

LACAZE and MALLET.

Philad. June 26, 1779.

This letter contains the ſtate of that tranſaction, and I ſubmit it to conſideration whether my conduct therein merited cenſure, or deſerved to have my name held out in the light it was. The next attack * on me was made by republiſhing in Mr. Dunlap's Packet of the 3d of June, a piece ſaid to be taken from Rivington's paper, entitled, Memoir in anſwer to the obſervations of M. de la Fere on the bills of Congreſs, &c. dated Edenton, N. Carolina, Jan. 18, 1778, and for the ſatisfaction of my readers I will here recite the paragraph in which I am mentioned. 'Few are convinced by the aſſurances of 'Congreſs that paper is equal in value to gold, aſſertions 'that reaſon and fact deny, and their own members do 'every thing in their power to confute. Mr. Robert 'Morris in particular has dared to offer to a perſon of 'my acquaintance, bills of exchange upon France at the 'rate of 13 ſols and ſome deniers for a Continental 'dollar.' Who the author of this may be I know not; ſtill leſs his informant; but either the former has been guilty of groſs miſrepreſentation, or the latter of direct falſhood. In January 1778 I had no bills to ſell, nor offered any to ſale. I paid two bills on France in March 1778 for the ballance of an account at the rate of exchange that was current when the money came into my hands, and rebought theſe bills in April or May following at 400 per cent. which was then the higheſt courſe of exchange. The perſon with whom I had this tranſaction now reſides in Philadelphia, and ready to prove the fact. Can it then be believed by any body that I ſhould in January, 1778, aſk a dollar for thirteen ſols and ſome deniers of France, which is equal to an exchange of 1200 or 1300 per cet. If it be ſaid the date is miſprinted, and that it ſhould be January, 1779, I anſwer that I ceaſed to be a Member of Congreſs in October, 1778. In January, 1779, I ſold bills as a factor, the higheſt exchange obtained was 900 per cent. and it never was my practice to aſk 300 or 400 per cent. more then the current price, though I might perhaps produce examples in juſtification of ſuch practices, from a quarter not ſuſpected.

If this writer meant to include me in the paſſage following that I have quoted, he intended me equal injuſtice, for I never ſold to the public any goods but what I imported, nor purchaſed any produce of the country but for exportation.

On the 17th June I was much ſurpriſed at the receipt of the following note: "Sir, You are requeſted to attend "the Committee of Complaints at the Academy, to-morrow at ten o'clock, A. M. to anſwer a charge concern-"ing flour. WILLIAM HEYSHAM, Chairman.

"*Mr.* ROBERT MORRIS, *preſent.* C. Com.

"*Philadelphia, June 17, 1779.*"

To which I returned an immediate anſwer as follows:

"*SIR,* *Philadelphia, June 17, 1779.*

"I HAVE juſt received your note requeſting my attendance on the Committee at ten o'clock, which I ſhould very readily comply with, but am afflicted with an inflammation in my eyes which has confined me for a month paſt; and although it is mending I cannot yet bear the light of the ſun. As I have not for a long time paſt had any thing to do with flour on my own account, except in the purchaſe of a few barrels for my family uſe, I ſuppoſe the complaint you mention muſt have ariſen from the purchaſes of that article made by me for the uſe of the French fleet, and I now have a quantity in ſtore for this ſervice, bought at the requeſt and by order of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's Agent, of which I am ready to ſatisfy the Committee if they will be kind enough to appoint one or more of their Members to call on me, or if that is not agreeable I will at all events wait on them: But if that is required I would hope that it might be after ſun-ſet.

"*I am, Sir, your obedient humble ſervant,*
"ROBERT MORRIS.

"*To Mr.* WILLIAM HEYSHAM, *Chairman of the Committee of Complaints.*"

The next day a letter from Mr. Alexander Boyd, ſecretary pro tempore of the Committee of Complaints, was preſented to me, of which the following is a copy:

"*SIR,* *Committee-Room, June 28th,* 1779.

"Your letter to Captain Heyſham of yeſterday's date was this morning laid before the committee, who are ſorry your indiſpoſition confines you ſo long, and will with ſatisfaction excuſe your perſonal attendance: In conſequence have directed me to write you notice thereof; ſame time I am ordered to requeſt you will lay before this committee at ten o'clock to-morrow forenoon, or ſooner if convenient, the original inſtructions or agreements by virtue whereof you are purchaſing for his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's agent, an account of the quantities ſo purchaſed and contracted for, and information by what conveyance and to what places or ſtores ſaid flour is collected, and from what places in the country it has been and is now brought.

"The Committee conſider it their duty to communicate to you the information which neceſſitates them to make this requeſt, and doubt not but you will judge it a ſufficient reaſon for their conduct, viz. Alexander Wilſon, of Earl township, Lancaſter county, reports, that you, through Matthias Slough of Lancaſter, give 22l. 10s. per hundred for flour there, and on oath declares he delivered you ten barrels yeſterday, which he received, by order of Matthias Slough, at Whiteman's mill, Earl townſhip, aforeſaid; and further, that he ſaw Mr. Slough agree with a man at Lancaſter for a quantity of flour at the rate of ſixty dollars per hundred. The Committee perceive how this counteracts the reſolves of the late town meeting, more eſpecially as theſe purchaſes are made ſo nigh the city, and muſt enhance the price greatly in conſequence of the waggon hire, excluſive of a ſuſpicion which prevails concerning Continental teams being employed in that ſervice.

Signed by order of the Committee,
ALEXANDER BOYD, *Secretary, pro tem.*

To ROBERT MORRIS, *Eſquire, Philadelphia.*"

I then laid the whole before the Honourable Mr. Holker, who did not permit me to make the communications required, and therefore I replied as follows:

Philadelphia, June 18th, 1779.

"GENTLEMEN,

"I am honoured with a letter from your Secretary pro tempore, Mr. Alexander Boyd, excuſing my perſonal attendance on the Committee, but requeſting me to lay before you at ten o'clock to-morrow forenoon or ſooner if convenient, "the original inſtructions or agreements "by virtue whereof I am purchaſing for his Moſt Chri-"ſtian Majeſty's Agent; an account of the quantity ſo "purchaſed and contracted for, and information by what "conveyance and to what places or ſtores the ſaid flour

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* *I omit to notice here a piece which claſſes me with ſome other gentlemen as having influenced the reſentment of Col. White and Mr. Hooper againſt Mr. Serjeant, Attorney-General of this State, becauſe I do not think the author of that piece ſeriouſly believes any of us capable of ſuch conduct. Beſides that I ſuppoſe Col. White and Mr. Hooper too independent of ſpirit to be ſo influenced; and I ſhall only ſay, if that were not the caſe and I had any pretenſions to influence them, I never had any difference with Mr. Serjeant, nor the leaſt deſire to do him an injury or ill office.*

" is collected, and from what places in the country it " has been brought." On the receipt of this letter I thought it my duty to communicate the ſame to my employer, which I did immediately, with Captain Heyſham's note of yeſterday and my anſwer. Mr. Holker, his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's Agent in this buſineſs, does not think it proper for me to communicate the things you require, and therefore I am under a neceſſity of referring you to him for ſuch further information as you may wiſh. For my part I am very willing as your fellow citizen to give you, and through you, the public at large, every ſatisfaction in my power, becauſe I am deſirous of retaining that good opinion I know my conduct deſerves; and upon this principle I venture to aſſure you, the orders to Mr. Slough for purchaſing flour were dated the 27th of January, and confirmed the 17th of February laſt. He was applied to in preference to any other perſon in that county, becauſe he was already a purchaſer for the continent, which prevented any raiſing of prices by contention, as might have happened had another agent been employed. He was limited not to exceed the prices given by the continent, and deſired either to hire public or private teams as he found the tranſportation might be effected cheapeſt. All the letters I have written to him on the ſubject ſince thoſe dates, were only to exhort him to a ſpeedy and full execution of the order. No other purchaſe has been made in this ſtate except in this city under my immediate inſpection, conformable to verbal orders from my principal from day to day, and this before the meeting in the State-houſe yard. The quantity on hand here is inconſiderable, and I preſume you do not wiſh to interfere in what is done in the neighbouring ſtates. Before I cloſe this letter I cannot omit mentioning that four or five poor women with ſacks under their arms came to me this morning demanding ſupplies of flour, alledging they were directed to me by the committee for that purpoſe, and informed by them that I had received two waggon loads of flour from the country yeſterday I confeſs this ſurpriſed me a good deal at firſt, but on reflecting a little it ſeems highly improbable the committee or any of the members could be capable of giving ſuch directions, becauſe ſome of them had before been informed by my clerks that the flour under my care belonged to his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, and my letter to Captain Heyſham yeſterday confirmed it; conſequently it muſt be known, I could not deliver it to any perſon but by order of my employers; and I have too good an opinion of your candour to think you would ſend thoſe people where they muſt of neceſſity meet a refuſal, although that very refuſal might raiſe prejudices againſt me.

I am, very reſpectfully, Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient humble Servant,
ROBERT MORRIS.

To Mr. William Heyſham, Chairman of the Committee of Complaints, Philadelphia."

After this I heard nothing more on the ſubject until the 2d inſtant, when I received a letter of that date from Mr. W. Henry, as Chairman of the General Committee, viz.

" *S I R,* *Philadelphia, July 2, 1779.*

" The incloſed is a reſolution of this day, and is founded on evidence which appears to be inconteſtible. We conſider the intereſt of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, whoſe ſervice you act in, as unneceſſarily ſuffering, by giving greater prices than there are occaſion for, and in his behalf, as well as for the purpoſe of appreciating our own currency, we can no longer be ſilent ſpectators of practices which tend to the injury of both.

" The Committee, from a point of politeneſs, have incloſed their reſolve to you, prior to its appearance in the papers, which will be to-morrow, and ſhall be glad to confer with you on the ſubject at any time and place you may pleaſe to appoint. An exact copy of this, with the reſolve, is ſent to Mr. Holker.

By Order of the Committee,
WILLIAM HENRY, *Chairman.*
Robert Morris, Eſquire."

In COMMITTEE, July 2, 1779.

" Whereas a quantity of flour has been purchaſed by Jonathan Rumford, junior, of the State of Delaware, under the direction of Mr. Holker, Conſul and Agent General of the marine of France, and Mr. Robert Morris, merchant, of the city of Philadelphia: And whereas the price given for the ſaid flour exceeds the regulated market price, and thereby tends to depreciate the currency of this country, as well as to put our good allies to an unneceſſary expence, both of purchaſe and increaſed commiſſions:

" And whereas it is our intention and determination to ſupport the intereſt of our allies, as well as the currency of our country, and to preſerve the former from impoſition and the latter from depreciation, and in all caſes to do as we would be done by:

Therefore Reſolved, That the aforeſaid flour be detained under the care of the committee, and that Mr. Holker and Mr. Morris be properly notified thereof, in order that ſuch meaſures may be taken as the caſe may require.

" That the thanks of this Committee be given to the Committee of Wilmington, for their information and aſſiſtance reſpecting the above, and that we hold ourſelves accountable to them for one hundred and eighty-two barrels received. *Signed, by Order of the Committee,*
WILLIAM HENRY, *Chairman.*"

This letter and the reſolution having poſitively condemned Mr. Holker and myſelf, without hearing us, I could not think it proper to wait on the Committee after judgment was pronounced, and therefore wrote Mr. Henry a note in theſe words:

" *S I R,* *Philadelphia, July 2, 1779.*

" I have received your favour of this day, incloſing a reſolution of the Committee reſpecting the flour purchaſed in Wilmington by directions of the Honourable Mr. Holker, and cannot help regretting that the Committee did not think proper to propoſe a conference on the ſubject, before they went ſo far in cenſuring the conduct of perſons by no means oppoſed to thoſe deſirable objects, " appreciating the continental currency, and lowering the prices of commodities."

" I ſhould moſt cheerfully have waited on you, and given the information which I think you ought to have been poſſeſſed of before ſuch a reſolve was paſſed. But the reflections in your letter and that reſolution being entirely undeſerved, I have no doubt of being able effectually to juſtify myſelf to the public. I thank you and the Committee for communicating the intended publication, and remain, Sir, *Your obedient humble Servant,*
ROBERT MORRIS.

To Mr. William Henry, Chairman of the Committee of Philadelphia."

It may be obſerved, that I tell the Committee I ſhould moſt cheerfully have waited on them, and given that information I thought they ought to have been poſſeſſed of before ſuch a reſolve was paſſed. In this I meant only information as to myſelf, and the part I had acted in the buſineſs; for Mr. Holker deems it inconſiſtent with the dignity of his Royal Maſter to account for his conduct, as Agent, to any authority not derived from his Majeſty, except in ſuch matters as are connected with Congreſs, or the Government of a State. On converſing with this gentleman on the proceedings of the Committee, he laid before me the copy of his anſwer to Mr. Henry's letter to him, and has given me leave to publiſh it. As it contains a full exculpation of my conduct, I ſhall do ſo. It is in theſe words:

" *S I R,* *Philadelphia, July 2, 1779.*

" I only act in any of the United States of North-America in my capacity of Agent-General of the Royal Marine, under the authority and ſanction of Congreſs, I had therefore this morning the honour of informing them of the tranſaction of the Committee of Wilmington, and of the arrival of the flour to this city. I reſpect your motives, but as I am not a competent judge of the means you employ to accompliſh your wiſhes, I muſt refer you to Congreſs, to whom alone his Majeſty's Repreſentatives or Agents can give any account of their actions. Therefore I can only thank you for your politeneſs and attention on this occaſion. I obſerve with ſurprize that you have ſent a copy of your letter to Mr. Robert Morris, with one of the reſolves of the Committee. This muſt have given you unneceſſary trouble, as I am alone accountable for the purchaſe of this flour, he having only acted in conſequence of my expreſs orders and directions. I am, Sir,

Your moſt obedient Servant,
HOLKER.

To Mr. William Henry, Chairman, &c."

Had the Commitee thought proper to conſult me before they paſſed thoſe haſty reſolutions, in the preamble to which they not only imply a cenſure of us, as depreciators of the continental money, but inſinuate that it is done for the ſake of encreaſing the commiſſion, I ſhould have ſhewn them that I had nothing more to do in that particular affair than to receive and examine the invoices, and pay for the flour agreeable to order. This being really the caſe, Mr. Holker would have declared it under his hand then as readily as he has done ſince, not being afraid to abide the conſequences of his own conduct; and ſurely under ſuch information, the Committee would not have uttered theſe cenſures againſt me. I would have gone farther, and informed them, that from the firſt moment I agreed to aſſiſt Mr. Holker in the buſineſs of his agency, my advice to him was to draw the ſupplies of proviſions wanted for the fleet from the Continental Commiſſaries, rather than purchaſe them himſelf, alledging that flour was ſcarce, the price not only high but likely to riſe; that if he, under theſe circumſtances, employed one ſet of purchaſers, and the continent another, competition would probably take place between them, the prices riſe rapidly, and the blame moſt likely be thrown on him or his Agents. This advice was adopted; Congreſs were applied to, and orders procured for the Commiſſaries to grant the neceſſary ſupplies. I would aſk whether this advice favours of a deſire to increaſe commiſſions, or implies any practices ſuch as the Committee can be no longer ſilent ſpectators of.

Mr. Holker continued to depend on commiſſarial ſupplies until repeated diſappointments from almoſt every quarter made him exceedingly uneaſy, and he judged it abſolutely neceſſary to make purchaſes himſelf. My advice was ſtill either to employ the Continental Purchaſing Commiſſaries, or perſons of ſuch character as might be depended on for prudent good management: This was agreed to, and purſued in every inſtance, Congreſs, or the Committee of Congreſs for the Commiſſary department, being privy to all the meaſures adopted; and we have never heard the charge of raiſing prices until now. Mr. Holker is poſſeſſed of ample materials to ſupport his tranſactions whenever he ſhould think it neceſſary or proper to do ſo. The Committee ſeem to have conſidered their regulated price of 20l. per hundred for flour as having extended to Wilmington, which is in another government; and it appears they muſt be right, ſince the Committee of that place have agreed to act ſubordinately to them. Mr. Rumford, who bought the flour, I ſuppoſe had not conceived it in that light, or probably he would not have made the purchaſe.

In Mr. Henry's letter to me it is ſaid, " We conſider the intereſt of his Moſt Chriſtiain Majeſty, whoſe ſervice you act in, as unneceſſarily ſuffering, by giving greater prices than there are occaſion for." Certainly the Committee will perceive that they gave too haſty an aſſent to this paragraph, for they ſurely will not pretend to determine how ſpeedily the exigencies of public affairs may have required the ſupply in queſtion; and they cannot but recollect that the regulation of the price of flour did in the firſt inſtance create a ſcarcity, which induced an application from them to the Committee of Congreſs for 100 barrels of flour to ſerve out to the citizens, as they could not get ſupplied otherwiſe at the regulated price.

It ſeems to me that the inſinuation conveyed by the words, increaſed commiſſion, ought not to have been hazarded againſt a merchant of reputation without the fulleſt evidence, as coming from a public body, who will always be more under the reſtraints of decorum than is perhaps incumbent on every individual. I ſhall notice it, but with that decency of language and ſentiment which it is my duty to myſelf to make uſe of.

A merchant doubtleſs has it always in view to increaſe his commiſſions, but he muſt know very little of buſineſs indeed, who thinks to do that by raiſing the price of the commodities his employer deals in, for in this he certainly drives him to employ another Factor or ſeek a cheaper market, ſo that he would inevitably fall the victim of his own rapacity. Several gentlemen of the Committee muſt know that I was many years in the receipt of much larger and more extenſive commiſſions for the purchaſe of produce than at preſent, and as that buſineſs increaſed on my hands until the exports from this country were ſtopped, it is evident that my employers were honeſtly and faithfully ſerved. Why then ſhould it be ſuppoſed I would ſuddenly depart from my former practice and principles, and ſacrifice the intereſt of my employer for—for what? For the increaſe of my property by a trifling commiſſion, which, gained on ſuch terms, would neceſſarily reduce the value of my whole fortune, a conſiderable part of which is in Continental paper, and of conſequence, however ſome men may circulate for their own purpoſes that I am a depreciator of it, my own private intereſt would of itſelf lead me, were I deficient in better motives, to exert myſelf as I always have done to ſupport and raiſe its value. I have called the proceedings of the Committee on this ſubject haſty, they certainly were ſo, and I am confident they will think their cenſures are undeſerved when they have candidly conſidered what I have ſaid.

I am really at a loſs to conceive why my name ſhould, without ſufficient grounds, be ſo frequently mentioned in the public papers, and held in ſuch an odious point of view. It cannot ariſe from any doubts of my attachment to the general cauſe of America, my exertions from the firſt promulgation of the ſtamp act to this day do not leave room for a ſingle ſuſpicion, eſpecially as thoſe exertions were greateſt when our affairs were at the worſt. It cannot juſtly ariſe from any part of my conduct as a private citizen; for near twenty years I was engaged in a very great ſcene of buſineſs, and extended the commerce of this port to places little known to you before my time. This increaſed the demand for your produce, raiſed the value of your lands, encouraged your induſtry, and rewarded your labours. I imported thouſands of good ſettlers into Pennſylvania, after that buſineſs had ruined almoſt all that went before me in it.

With pleaſure I can now look round me, and ſee amongſt my fellow citizens ſome whoſe fortunes I have made; many for whom I laid the foundation of their preſent importance; hundreds whoſe circumſtances I have bettered, and thouſands to whoſe maintenance I have contributed. Aſk thoſe that deal with me, whether I am generous, open, and deciſive in my dealing; aſk the numerous tradeſmen I have employed and do employ, whether I pay them punctually and chearfully; aſk that uſeful body of men who follow the ſea, whether I have not been their conſtant friend and benefactor, whenever it was in my power; and aſk the honeſt labourer whether I have ever ſqueezed a pittance from his hard ſervice. It gives me pain to mention theſe things. It is not from a diſpoſition to boaſt my own praiſes, but a ſincere and honeſt deſire of poſſeſſing ſo much of your eſteem as I know myſelf to deſerve; and certainly the preſent committee ought not to conſider me as an enemy, for I have not only ſold my goods agreeable to their regulations, but have adviſed others to comply with them.

My mercantile character cannot have given juſt cauſe for the attacks made on me, for I have conſtantly ſold off my cargoes as they arrived; and to conſider me as a depreciator of the Continental Money, and at the ſame time as the holder of very conſiderable ſums of it, is too abſurd to deſerve refutation.—However, I muſt add, that I have always paid too much reſpect to the credit of the paper money for my own intereſt. For by making purchaſes of bills of exchange, lands, &c. at prices that now would appear nothing, I might have amaſſed no inconſiderable fortune. Inſtead of doing theſe things, I have freely and liberally ſtaked my property in the export and import trade with various ſucceſs, frequently meeting with ſo many and ſuch heavy loſſes as would have deterred a leſs reſolute trader from continuing the purſuit. The inſtances of my ſucceſs I need not mention, for theſe are counted up by lookers on in a ten-fold proportion.

This I know, that there are people who have made much more without riſquing a ſhilling, and by the few ſmall land purchaſes I have made, I have learnt that in that way alone I might have been a greater gainer, with infinitely leſs trouble and without any riſque.

My enemies at *preſent* ſeem pretty numerous, and they are ſuch on improper motives; for I declare that I am not conſcious of having given any man juſt cauſe for being ſo.

If the diſguſt of any part of my fellow citizens proceeds from my oppoſition to the preſent conſtitution of Pennſylvania, ſurely when they come to conſider, that a freedom of opinion on ſuch ſubjects is eſſential to a free government, and that to act in conformity with our opinions where the object is public good is the duty of a good man, they will pardon endeavours which were well meant, even if founded in error, and in their own zeal on the one ſide, find a reaſonable apology for mine on the other. For I will not ſuppoſe they have been actuated by private views, becauſe I feel nothing in my own boſom to juſtify the ſuſpicion of others. My conduct in promoting meaſures for re-conſidering the conſtitution was by thoſe that oppoſed me acknowledged to be candid, open and liberal; I never was guilty of perſonal abuſe, nor had I any perſonalities in view. I neither wanted or would accept any office myſelf, nor had I any connections to provide for.

My ſole object was to obtain ſuch a Conſtitution as would in my opinion anſwer the ends of good government; and it was to me a matter of indifference what men were in the ſeats of authority, if ſufficient ſecurity were provided for the liberty, life and property of individuals. I am very deſirous of being only a private man, and when I became otherwiſe, it was in obedience to a ſentiment I had adopted, that in times of diſtreſs it was the duty of a good citizen to act in whatever ſtation his country might call him to, and ſo far am I from courting the continuance of public employment, that I ſhall with the greateſt pleaſure reſign that which I now hold to ſuch worthier hands as you, my fellow-citizens, may appoint. While I was your ſervant it was my pride to ſerve you faithfully, to ſerve you chearfully: I have done ſo near four years, and made as great ſacrifices of private intereſt as any man among you. I made them with alacrity. I had and ſtill retain a proper ſenſe of the honour of ſacrificing my property, my labour and my eaſe, to the voice of my country. In your applauſe I ſhall at all times feel myſelf over-paid, and if I miſs of that reward, I ſhall conſole myſelf with an approving conſcience; and I ſhall at all times be ready to give my tribute of praiſe to thoſe more fortunate men, who with greater abilities or better opportunities may have rendered you more eſſential or more agreeable ſervices.

ROBERT MORRIS.

Philadelphia, July 7, 1779.

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OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JULY, 1779. THE NUMB. 2563.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1779.

Philadelphia, July 19, 1779.

GENERAL LOAN-OFFICE.

IN purſuance of the Reſolve of Congreſs of January the ſecond laſt, reſpecting the Emiſſions of Continental Bills of Credit, dated May 20, 1777, and April 11. 1778, there have been deſtroyed in this Office, *Two Millions Three Hundred and Forty Thouſand Five Hundred and Thirty One Dollars* of the Emiſſion of May 20th; and *One Million Five Hundred and Twelve Thouſand Two Hundred and Thirty Five Dollars* of the Emiſſion of April 11th.---Amounting in the whole to THREE MILLIONS, EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY TWO THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY SIX DOLLARS.

The ſeveral Printers in the United States are requeſted to inſert the above advertiſement in their reſpective papers.

FRANCIS HOPKINSON,
Treaſurer of Loans.

JUST PUBLISHED, and now SELLING at BELL's *BOOK-STORE, next Door to St. Paul's Church, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia,*

A NARRATIVE of Colonel ETHAN ALLEN's CAPTIVITY, from the Time of his being taken by the Britiſh, near Montreal, on the 25th Day of September, in the Year 1775, to the Time of his Exchange, on the 6th Day of May, 1778: Containing, his VOYAGES and TRAVELS, with the moſt remarkable Occurrences reſpecting himſelf, and many other Continental Priſoners of different Ranks and Characters, which fell under his Obſervation in the Courſe of the ſame; particularly the Deſtruction of the Priſoners at New-York, by General Sir William Howe, in the Years 1776 and 1777. Interſperſed with ſome POLITICAL OBSERVATIONS. Written by himſelf, and now publiſhed for the information of the Curious in all Nations.---*Price Ten Paper Dollars.*

When God from Chaos gave this World TO BE,
Man then he form'd, and form'd him TO BE FREE.
American Independence, a Poem. FRENEAU.

N. B. DILWORTH's SPELLING-BOOKS by the Dozen, Groſs, five Hundred, or one Thouſand, are now ſelling by *Robert Bell*, next Door to St. Paul's Church, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia. Said *Bell* alſo ſells, LITERATURE in all Arts, Sciences and Languages, to thoſe Sentimentaliſts, who are ſo truly ſcientific, as to be perſuaded in their own Minds that the Enjoyment of Books is ſuperior to any Pleaſure ariſing from the Contemplation of Gold, Silver, or Paper Dollars. ¶

HEAD OF ELK, *July 17, 1779.*

WHEREAS various reports have been raiſed and propagated to prejudice my character as Deputy Quarter-Maſter, and Deputy Forage-Maſter General to the Eaſtern ſhore of the State of Maryland, by ſome perſon or perſons unknown; let this ſerve to inform ſuch perſons, that if they will declare their allegations to the Quarter-Maſter-General, Forage-Maſter-General, or any Public Body, properly authoriſed to take notice of the ſame, that though their charges ſhould prove groundleſs (which I truſt will be the caſe) I will thank and freely forgive them, as they may have been impoſed on, or have intended it for a public good. But ſhould they thus ſlanderouſly lurk behind the ſcene, and attack my character in the dark by baſe inſinuations, not daring to ſtep forth and ſupport the charges, they may depend on my uſing my utmoſt endeavour to ſeek them out, and when found, ſhall treat them according to their demerit. §

H. HOLLINGSWORTH, D. Q. M. G.

WEST-NANTMILL, *July 12, 1779.*

RETAILERS, venders and others, who are in poſſeſſion of Spirituous Liquours within the county of Cheſter, are hereby required to make particular Returns of the ſame, with their reſpective names and places of abode, and pay the Exciſe, agreeable to an Act of Aſſembly of this State. Attendance will be given the 31ſt day of Auguſt and the firſt and ſecond days of September, at the houſe of VALENTINE WEAVER, in the Borough of Cheſter, by

‖ 2 w. SAMUEL CUNNINGHAM, Collector.

Talbot County, Maryland, July 20, 1779.

FOR SALE,

A BRIG, in the ſubſcriber's yard near Oxford, of about 110 tons burthen; ſhe is now planked up to the wales and will be ready to launch by the firſt of October. The purchaſer may have her pierced for as many guns as he chuſes, and otherwiſe finiſhed to his mind. The materials of this veſſel are good and faithfully put together; her mould is greatly admired, and above all ſhe has the fineſt bottom that the builder, who is ſo famous for conſtructing faſt ſailing veſſels, has ever before formed. For terms apply to Mr. ANTHONY BANNING, at New-town Cheſter, or to HENRY BANNING. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY, hearty NEGROE MAN, about 25 Years of Age, and has had the Small-Pox; he has been uſed to the Baking Buſineſs, and is a good Workman, or would ſuit to wait on a Gentleman. Enquire of the PRINTERS.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN, the 28th of June laſt, out of a lot in this city, a BAY HORSE, about 15 hands high, with a white ſtroke on his forehead, a few ſaddle marks on his back, and the hair worn off his breaſt with going in the gears. Whoever finds the ſaid horſe in any perſon's cuſtody, either riding or working of him, by giving information to the ſubſcriber, living the corner of Fifth-ſtreet, in Arch-ſtreet, ſhall have a Hundred Dollars reward, or for the horſe only Fifty Dollars, paid by JOHN ROUSE. ¶

CAME to the plantation of Robert Jones, near York-Town, in the State of Pennſylvania, a NEGROE man and woman, can ſpeak but very bad Engliſh, ſo as they cannot be well underſtood, but from what can be gathered from their dialect, it is apprehended they left ſome part of Maryland or Virginia about the time the enemy made their laſt excurſion into the ſaid States. Whoever owns the ſaid Negroes, by applying to ROBERT JONES aforeſaid, on his plantation, proving property, and paying charges, may have them again. ¶

Meſſieurs HALL & SELLERS.

GENTLEMEN,

THE author of a publication, ſigned Common Senſe, in your paper of the fourteenth inſtant, complains that I was not ſufficiently explicit in the character which I gave of myſelf in the piece publiſhed in your Gazette of the 7th. My view was indeed ſimply to lay facts and arguments before the public, the truth and force of which did not depend on the character or principles of the perſon who related and made uſe of them. I ſhould therefore have juſtly been excuſed from ſaying any thing of myſelf, had not Common Senſe inſinuated that the author of Americanus was a member of Congreſs, or of the Aſſembly of this State. It is really impoſſible to conceive how or in what way the merits of the piece, ſigned Americanus, could be affected, by the author's being a member of Congreſs, or Aſſembly, or ſimply a private citizen; but this writer, by long practice, has acquired ſuch a vicious and malevolent habit, that it is almoſt impoſſible for him to write a ſingle page without becoming perſonal. For once I will indulge him, though I make a ſmall treſpaſs on the patience of the public, whilſt I aſſure them and him, that the author of Americanus is not an Engliſhman, that he is not, nor ever was a tory, that he never abuſed the confidence, or betrayed the ſecrets of Congreſs, that he has ever been independent in his principles, as well as fortune, content with the free and peaceable enjoyment of little, never anxious to increaſe that little, and happy even when it was made ſtill leſs in the ſervice of his country. That he early took and has invariably purſued meaſures, the moſt unequivocal and decided, in favour of the liberty and independence of theſe States. That he has not been raiſed into importance, nor either ſupported or enriched by the diſtreſſes and calamities of his country, but has ſuffered individually, as well as in common with his countrymen and fellow-citizens; and conſidering a ſafe and honourable peace as the principal object of the war, it appeared to him a duty he owed the public to inform them of the cauſe for procraſtinating a negociation, and prolonging a war, the moſt barbarous and ſavage of any ever carried on by modern and civilized nations. This, with the true cauſes of the depreciation of our money, our loſs of credit, and the perplexed and diſtreſſed ſituation into which our public affairs are at length brought, ſhall, after I have made a few obſervations on the publication of Common Senſe in anſwer to my laſt, be the ſubject of this and a following paper. It requires no great abilities in a writer to quibble, or to pun, or even to laugh at his own conceits; ſtill leſs are requiſite to abuſe an antagoniſt, inſtead of anſwering him. The author of the pieces, ſigned Common Senſe, is well known to be quite equal to either; the public have long ſince been convinced of this; but has he advanced any thing to confute what Americanus aſſerted? Has he demonſtrated the juſtice and good policy of inſiſting on an explicit acknowledgment from Great-Britain of our right to the Newfoundland fiſheries, as a *ſine qua non* of a treaty of peace? After having quoted ſeveral paſſages of my laſt, and by commenting on them, in a manner peculiar to himſelf, endeavouring to convict me of inconſiſtency, he repeats the argument which he had before uſed.—This I had before quoted at large and drawn the conſequence, which was, *that neither France, Great-Britain, nor any other power have any right to the fiſheries on the Banks of Newfoundland, or on the coaſt of this continent, nor can have any, but what is derived from theſe States.* This conſequence he does not deny, but contents himſelf with repeating the argument he had before uſed, in preciſely the ſame words, and there leaves it. The queſtions therefore before the public are, ſimply, whether any nation has, or can have, any right in the fiſheries, but what they derive from theſe States? and ſuppoſing it to be granted, or proved, that they have none, whether the nation we are at war with will ever be brought to acknowledge this, or the nation we are allied with to ſupport us at all events in the claim? Let the impartial public judge. The caſe is fairly before them. It will anſwer no purpoſe to throw away time, and waſte paper, in examining minutely this production of *Common Senſe*, unleſs it were to ſhew, what muſt be obvious to every attentive reader, that it is the moſt uncommonly nonſenſical of any of his performances. Perſonal invective, punns, half formed witticiſms and quaint alluſions, are the leading features of this author, and never fail to mark and characterize all his productions. In his piece of the 30th of June, after declaring that Americanus had not *one advocate in his favour*, he pronounces the dreadful *curſe of univerſal reprobation* on him, then throws out hints about the author's being in Congreſs, or Aſſembly, and inſinuations that his principles and views are dangerous: He then throws together, into one ſhort paragraph, all his arguments on the ſubject, the only poſſible conſequence to be drawn from which I have already mentioned. In his next, inſerted in your papers of the 14th and 21ſt, he is very lengthy, and in his own conceit very witty. He appears overjoyed at the diſcovery that W. H. D. are the initials of theſe words, *We have Dunces*; ſo much ſo, that he ſeems wholly to have forgotten the principles he ſet out with, and the arguments he made uſe of in his firſt publication, and repeated in the beginning of his laſt, to prove our abſolute and even excluſive right to the fiſheries. For he laughs at the idea of there being *Laws of Nations;** he roundly declares there are no ſuch laws fixed and known to exiſt. "Whereas (ſays he) the law "of nations is in theory the law of treaties, compound-"ed with cuſtomary uſage, *and in practice juſt what they* "*can get and keep till it be taken from them.*" If this new and conciſe definition be admitted, Common Senſe, as well as myſelf, ought to aſk pardon of the public for taking up their time with our reaſoning, or attempts to reaſon, on the ſubject. Force, the *ultima ratio Regum*, or logic of Kings, is the only rightful arbiter, and our appeal lies not to the juſtice of our cauſe, but to the force of our arms. This places the ſubject in a very different point of light from that in which it was conſidered before. Reaſon and argument are out of the queſtion entirely, nor will perſonal abuſe, punns, quibbles or witticiſms, though this author ſhould lend us his whole magazine of them, immenſe as it is, be of any force againſt the weighty and cutting arguments of lead, the bayonet and ſabre.

But this writer wiſhes to perſuade the public, that Americanus is diſpoſed to renounce and give up the fiſheries, hoping thereby to prejudice the public againſt the man, whoſe arguments he found himſelf unable to reply to. Now the fact is, Americanus wiſhed to preſerve our right to the fiſheries; he knows and acknowledges their importance, and the diſpute has ariſen from different ſentiments, as to the meaſures moſt likely to retain them. Common Senſe ſet out with aſſerting our natural, abſolute and excluſive right to them, and ſeemed diſpoſed to reſt our claim on that plea. Americanus was of opinion, that this ground was too doubtful to riſque ſo important a cauſe on, and that this plea might and moſt certainly would be queſtioned, and that not by Great-Britain *only*. His arguments on this point, on which at firſt the whole diſpute reſted, are left unanſwered, and Common Senſe, ſhifting his ground, ſays that the laws, and conſequently with them the faith and juſtice of nations, have in practice no other rule or object, than for each to keep what he has, and get what he can, his words are—"*the law of nations is in theory the law of* "*tice, juſt what they can get, cuſtomary uſage, be taken from* "*them.*"

Is not Great-Britain, at this moment, in the poſſeſſion of the fiſheries, and of the territories adjacent to them? And further, are they not in poſſeſſion of ſome parts, and capital ones too, of theſe States? They are, and by this rule have *a right to keep them until they be taken from them.* If at this inſtant we are unable to force them out of their hands, their right is unqueſtionable, ſo long as we do not deſtroy their right by force of arms; and if their right to theſe poſſeſſions is unqueſtionable, what have we to ſay againſt the manner in which they treat what they have a right to? Whether the author of this new doctrine is really a Britiſh Emiſſary I pretend not to ſay, but every one will allow that he has advanced a principle, on which all their encroachments, invaſions and ravages, may be advocated. By his law of nations, they are entitled to juſt what they can get and keep until it be taken from them.

The queſtion is fairly ſtated, and on this principle every thing depends on force; I will not trouble the public with arguments to confute this doctrine; it would be to call their good ſenſe, and even the moſt common ſenſe of the weakeſt in queſtion, but obſerve that this writer has, by his extreme vanity, or ignorance, or both, committed a very great blunder, when he ſays the *ſubject is a new one.* He adds, that "he has endeavoured to give it as "ſyſtematical an inveſtigation as the ſhort time allowed, "and the other buſineſs on hand, admitted of."-- Now the fact is, the ſubject is not new to any one acquainted with the true intereſt of theſe States: To him, indeed, it is evidently new, and his way of treating is not only new and unprecedented, but as laughable as it is abſurd. I beg leave to tranſcribe one paragraph, which I believe has not its parallel in any writings, ancient or modern.

"But when we view them as producing national ſup-"ply and commerce, and a means of national wealth, "we then conſider the *fiſh*, not the fiſherman, and re-"gard the conſequences of the employment more than "the employment itſelf; in the ſame manner that I di-"ſtinguiſh the coat that clothes me, from the man that "made it. In this view, we neither enquire (unleſs for "curioſity) who catched the fiſh, or whether they catch-"ed themſelves—how they were catched, or where? "The ſame ſupply would be produced, the ſame com-

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* "The Law of Nations—*juſt as if there really was* "*ſuch a law fixed and known, like the law of the ten com-*"*mandments.*"—*There are laws of nations really fixed and known, though Common Senſe may and appears to be as great a ſtranger to them, as he is to the practice of the laws of the ten commandments.* "*The law of nations is in the-*"*ory the law of treaties, compounded with cuſtomary uſage,* "*and in practice, juſt what they can get and keep till it be* "*taken from them.*" *To keep what one has got, and get what one can, is a maxim, if not a law, well known to vagrants, pick-pockets, cheats and ſharpers, but it is the firſt time it has been ſtiled the law of nations.* "*The law* "*of treaties, compounded with cuſtomary uſage,*" *is a phraſe totally new and unintelligible; and it is impoſſible to judge of this compound, until we are informed what the law of treaties is, which is a principal ingredient in this extraordinary compoſition.*

" merce occaſioned, and the ſame wealth created, were " they, by a natural impulſe, to throw themſelves annu- " ally on the ſhore, or be driven there by a periodical " current or a ſtorm. And taking it in this point, it is " no more to us, than it was to the Iſraelites whether the " manna that fed them was brought there by an angel " or an inſect, an eaſtern or a weſtern breeze, or whe- " ther it was congealed dew, or a concretion of vegetable " juices."

I will not pretend to ſay what this perplexed jargon is; but it certainly is not common ſenſe, nor argument, tho' it may be the ſublime of political nonſenſe, on which he has mounted himſelf as on a Pegaſus of his own, and which tranſports him rapidly, and as in an inſtant, from Newfoundland to Falkland's iſlands, and thence to the deſerts and wilderneſs of ſin, where, wiſhing him a good appetite to his eaſtern or weſtern breeze, to his congealed dew, and concretion of vegetable juices, I bid him farewell.

The honourable Congreſs, or ſome of its members, will doubtleſs ſend for him back, as ſoon as they become ſenſible of their want of him, to inſtruct them in their duty how to ſupport properly the dignity of their character and ſtation—and to make foreign Miniſters know and keep their diſtance.

It would have been an inſult on the good ſenſe of the public, and an abuſe of their patience, to have animadverted on one half of the abſurdities or inconcluſive aſſertions contained in the piece I have conſidered. I have therefore paſſed them by, to come directly to the point, on which, after all his wild flights and wanderings, he has reſted the merits of the controverſy. If his definition of the law of nations be admitted to be juſt, one great and glorious conſequence will I hope follow; it is—that we ſhall, one and all, arm and take the field, and, quitting all wordy arguments and altercations on the ſubject, expel theſe barbarous invaders from our ſhores for ever.

As the war has been (unexpectedly to many) continued, and is likely to continue another campaign, if the preſent meaſures are purſued—and as the depreciation of our money and credit continues,—it is of importance to the public, that a fair and candid enquiry ſhould be made into the cauſes of the latter, and the real grounds of the former. Without laying open the real cauſes of the depreciation, there is no probability of having radical and certain remedies applied; and without knowing that the reaſons for continuing the war are juſt, and ſuch as render it abſolutely neceſſary, the citizens of theſe States may be diſcouraged, and deſpond under the calamities attending it.

The war was at firſt one of the cauſes of the depreciation—the depreciation has at length become one of the principal cauſes of the continuance of the war. In a future paper I propoſe treating on this ſubject.

Philad. July 18, 1779. AMERICANUS.

B O S T O N.

July 10. A large ſchooner, with 90 pipes of old Madeira wine, ſeveral half pipes, &c. &c. prize to the privateer Terrible of Marblehead, arrived in a ſafe port the week paſt.

The Terrible has alſo captured a large ſhip of 400 tons, 18 ſix pounders, laden with proviſions, &c. which is hourly looked for.

July 15. Friday morning arrived at Salem, a ſnow and brig, prizes to a privateer out of that place, laden with Iriſh proviſions of all kinds. [illegible] prizes, one taken by the Centipede privateer, laden with fiſh and oil, from the coaſt of Newfoundland; another with the ſame kind of cargo, and from the ſame coaſt, prize to the Roebuck; and a third laden with proviſions of various ſorts.

The Pilgrim has taken two veſſels from New-York, laden with tobacco, bound to Europe, a ſhip and a ſloop, both valuable prizes: The ſhip arrived very lately at a ſafe harbour. The Pilgrim has captured 3 other veſſels ſince ſhe left port.

It is computed that the wet proviſions and flour in this State, lately captured from the enemy, are ſufficient to ſupply our whole navigation for more than a twelve month; and that the prizes of a neighbouring State of this kind, are ſufficient to the ſame purpoſe there for more than nine months.

No leſs than 90 prizes, captured from the enemy, have been brought into this State within three months.

The Argo, a Continental ſloop, and the Maccaroni, a privateer from Salem, have taken and ſent into a ſafe port, a ſhip of force, and an armed brig from New-York: The engagement was long and ſmart: There are many inſtances beſides this, of our armed veſſels behaving with great ſpirit and intrepidity.

It is computed, that within the laſt ſix or ſeven weeks, upwards of 20,000 barrels of proviſion, wet and dry, deſigned for the uſe of the enemy on this continent, have found their way into our ports.—This is no ſmall ſupply to ourſelves, and no inconſiderable loſs to our cruel invaders, who may ſoon feel it, and be checked in ſome of their barbarous plans by the want of theſe ſtores.

Laſt Thurſday arrived in ſafe port, a ſhip of 400 tons, prize to the privateer ſhip Harlequin, of Salem, having on board 5400 barrels of proviſions, 1300 of which is flour:—She carried 18 guns ſixes and nines, and was taken after a ſmart engagement.

P R O V I D E N C E, July 10..

The armed boat General Gates, of this port, and the privateer ſchooner Black Snake, have taken a ſchooner from Jamaica, bound to New-York, with 95 puncheons of rum, and carried her into a ſafe port.

July 15. Wedneſday laſt week arrived in port the Continental ſloop Argo, Silas Talbot, Eſq; Commander, and brought in two letters of marque, a ſhip and a brig, which he took off Sandy-Hook, in company with the Maccaroni privateer, of Salem, after a deſperate engagement of nine glaſſes, wherein Capt. Talbot had three men killed, thirteen wounded, and his veſſel ſo much damaged that it was with difficulty he got her into port; the Maccaroni had but one man ſlightly wounded. The ſhip mounts twelve double fortified four-pounders, and the brig twelve twelve-pounders, two ſix-pounders, and four howitzers; they had on board ſixty-ſeven men, were bound from New-York to Jamaica in ballaſt, and were to have cruized two months. The enemy had a conſiderable number of men wounded, but would not acknowledge that any were killed. The ſhip loſt her mainmaſt; her foretopmaſt and fore-top gallantmaſt were but juſt left ſtanding, the cap and great part of the top being ſhot away; the brig loſt her fore-topmaſt; moſt of her other ſpars, with the ſails and rigging, were very much damaged. Great honour is due to Capt. Talbot and his gallant crew, who for a long time ſuſtained the whole of the enemy's fire, within half piſtol ſhot, and returned it with the utmoſt coolneſs and bravery. The Maccaroni was ſo little damaged that ſhe continued her cruize.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, July 28.

Head-Quarters, New-Windſor, July 21, 1779.

S I R,

" On the 16th inſtant I had the honour to inform Congreſs of a ſucceſsful attack upon the enemy's poſt at Stony Point on the preceding night, by Brigadier-Gen. Wayne, and the corps of light infantry under his command. The ulterior operations in which we have been engaged have hitherto put it out of my power to tranſmit the particulars of this intereſting event. They will now be found in the incloſed report, which I have received from General Wayne. To the encomiums he has deſervedly beſtowed on the officers and men under his command, it gives me pleaſure to add, that his own conduct throughout the whole of this arduous enterprize merits the warmeſt approbation of Congreſs. He improved upon the plan recommended by me, and executed it in a manner that does ſignal honour to his judgment and to his bravery. In a critical moment of the aſſault, he received a fleſh wound in the head with a muſket-ball, but continued leading on his men with unſhaken firmneſs.

" I now beg leave, for the private ſatisfaction of Congreſs, to explain the motives which induced me to direct the attempt.——

" It has been the unanimous ſentiment to evacuate the captured poſt at Stony Point, remove the cannon and ſtores, and deſtroy the works, which was accompliſhed on the night of the 18th, one piece of heavy cannon only excepted. For want of proper tackling within reach to tranſport the cannon by land, we were obliged to ſend them to the fort by water. The movements of the enemy's veſſels created ſome uneaſineſs on their account, and induced me to keep one of the pieces for their protection, which finally could not be brought off, without riſking more for its preſervation than it was worth. We alſo loſt a galley, which was ordered down to cover the boats. She got under way on her return the afternoon of the 18th. The enemy began a ſevere and continued cannonade upon her, from which having received ſome injury, which diſabled her for proceeding, ſhe was run aſhore. Not being able to get her afloat till late in the flood tide, and one or two of the enemy's veſſels, under favour of the night, having paſſed above her, ſhe was ſet on fire and blown up.

" It is probable Congreſs will be pleaſed to beſtow ſome marks of conſideration upon thoſe officers, who diſtinguiſhed themſelves upon this occaſion. Every officer and man of the corps deſerves great credit, but there were particular ones, whoſe ſituation placed them foremoſt in danger, and made their conduct moſt conſpicuous. Lieut. Col. Fleury and Major Steward commanded the two attacks. Lieutenants Gibbons and Knox commanded the advanced parties, or *forlorn hopes*, and all acquitted themſelves as well as it was poſſible. Theſe officers have a claim to be more particularly noticed.

" Mr. Archer, who will have the honour of delivering theſe diſpatches, is a volunteer Aid to General Wayne, and a gentleman of merit. His zeal, activity and ſpirit are conſpicuous upon every occaſion. I have the honour to be, *With the greateſt reſpect and eſteem,*

Your Excellency's moſt obedient humble ſervant,

G. WASHINGTON.

I forgot to mention, that two flags and two ſtandards were taken, the former belonging to the garriſon, and the latter to the 17th regt. Theſe ſhall be ſent to Congreſs by the firſt convenient opportunity.

S I R, Stony-Point, July 17, 1779.

I have the honour of giving you a full and particular relation of the reduction of this point, by the light infantry under my command.

" On the 15th inſtant at twelve o'clock we took up our line of march from Sandy-beach, diſtant 14 miles from this place; the roads being exceedingly bad and narrow, and having to paſs over high mountains, through deep moraſſes, and difficult defiles, we were obliged to move in ſingle files the greateſt part of the way. At 8 o'clock in the evening the van arrived at Mr. Springſteel's, within one and a half miles of the enemy, and formed into columns as faſt as they came up, agreeable to the order of battle annexed; Colonels Febiger's and Meig's regiments, with Major Hull's detachment, formed the right column; Col. Butler's regiment and Major Murfree's two companies, the left. The troops remained in this poſition until ſeveral of the principal officers, with myſelf, had returned from reconnoitering the works. Half after eleven o'clock, being the hour fixed on, the whole moved forward, the van of the right conſiſted of one hundred and fifty volunteers, properly officered, who advanced with unloaded muſkets and fixed bayonets, under the command of Lieut. Col. Fleury; theſe were preceded by 20 picked men, and a vigilant and brave officer to remove the abbatis and other obſtructions. The van of the left conſiſted of one hundred volunteers, under the command of Major Steward, with unloaded muſkets and fixed bayonets, alſo preceded by a brave and determined officer, with twenty men, for the ſame purpoſe as the other.

" At twelve o'clock the aſſault was to begin on the right and left flanks of the enemy's works, whilſt Major Murfree amuſed them in front; but a deep moraſs covering their whole front, and at this time overflowed by the tide, together with other obſtructions, rendered the approaches more difficult than were at firſt apprehended, ſo that it was about twenty minutes after twelve before the aſſault began, previous to which I placed myſelf at the head of Febiger's regiment or right column, and gave the troops the moſt pointed orders not to fire on any account, but place their whole dependance on the bayonet, which order was literally and faithfully obeyed. Neither the deep moraſs, the formidable and double rows of abbatis, or the ſtrong works in front and flank, could damp the ardour of the troops, who in the face of a moſt tremendous and inceſſant fire of muſketry, and from cannon loaded with grape-ſhot, forced their way, at the point of the bayonet, through every obſtacle, both columns meeting in the center of the enemy's works nearly at the ſame inſtant. Too much praiſe cannot be given to Lieut. Col. Fleury, who ſtruck the enemy's ſtandard with his own hand, and to Major Steward, who commanded the advanced parties, for their brave and prudent conduct.

" Colonels Butler, Meigs and Febiger conducted themſelves with that coolneſs, bravery and perſeverance, that will ever inſure ſucceſs. Lieut. Col. Hay was wounded in the thigh, bravely fighting at the head of his battalion. I ſhould take up too much of your Excellency's time, was I to particularize every individual who deſerves it, for his bravery on this occaſion. I cannot, however, omit Major Lee, to whom I am indebted for frequent and very uſeful intelligence, which contributed much to the ſucceſs of the enterprize, and it is with the greateſt pleaſure I acknowledge to you, I was ſupported in the attack by all the officers and ſoldiers under my command, to the utmoſt of my wiſhes. The officers and privates of the artillery exerted themſelves in turning the cannon againſt Verplank's Point, and forced them to cut the cables of their ſhipping, and run down the river.

" I ſhould be wanting in gratitude was I to omit mentioning Capt. Fiſhbourn and Mr. Archer, my two Aids-de-Camp, who on every occaſion ſhewed the greateſt intrepidity, and ſupported me into the works after I received my wound in paſſing the laſt abbatis.

" Incloſed are the returns of the killed and wounded of the light infantry, as alſo of the enemy, together with the number of priſoners taken, likewiſe of the ordnance and ſtores found in the garriſon.

I forgot to inform your Excellency that previous to my marching, I had drawn Gen. Muhlenberg into my rear, who with three hundred men of his brigade took poſt on the oppoſite ſide of the marſh, ſo as to be in readineſs either to ſupport me, or to cover a retreat in caſe of accident, and I have no doubt of his faithfully and effectually executing either had there been any occaſion for him.

The humanity of our brave ſoldiery, who ſcorned to take the lives of a vanquiſhed foe calling for mercy, reflects the higheſt honour on them, and accounts for the few of the enemy killed on the occaſion.

I am not ſatisfied with the manner in which I have mentioned the conduct of Lieutenants Gibbons and Knox, the two gentlemen who led the advanced parties of twenty men each—their diſtinguiſhed bravery deſerves the higheſt commendation—the firſt belongs to the ſixth Pennſylvania regiment, and loſt 17 men killed and wounded in the attack; the laſt belongs to the ninth ditto, who was more fortunate in ſaving his men, tho' not leſs expoſed. I have the honour to be, with great reſpect,

Your Excellency's moſt obedient humble ſervant,

Gen. Waſhington. ANTHONY WAYNE."

A Return of the killed and wounded of the light infantry at the ſtorm of Stony Point, under the command of Brigadier General Wayne, July 15, 1779.

Colonel Febiger's Regiment. Killed, 1 Serjeant, 6 Privates. Wounded, 7 Serjeants, 1 Corporal, 29 Privates.

Colonel Butler's Regiment. Killed, 1 Serjeant, 2 Privates. Wounded, 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 2 Serjeants, 2 Corporals, 25 Privates.

Colonel Meig's Regiment. Killed, 3 Privates. Wounded, 2 Captains, 2 Lieutenants, 1 Serjeant, 6 Privates.

Major Hull's Detachment. Killed, 2 Privates. Wounded, 1 Lieutenant, 4 Privates.

Total killed, 2 Serjeants, 13 Privates.

Total wounded, 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 2 Captains, 3 Lieutenants, 10 Serjeants, 3 Corporals, 64 Privates.

By Order of the General,

BENJAMIN FISHBOURN, A. D. Camp.

Fort Montgomery, July 21, 1779.

(True Copy.)

General Return of the Priſoners taken at Stony Point.

Officers ſent to Eaſton on Parole. 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 4 Captains, 12 Lieutenants, 4 Enſigns, 1 Conductor of Artillery, 1 Aſſiſtant Surgeon.

Officers and Privates wounded and ſent in. 2 Lieutenants, 1 Enſign, 1 Surgeon, 39 Privates.

Left at Kakeal. 9 Privates, 2 Attendants.

Sent to Eaſton. 441 Privates, 25 Servants to Officers.

Total, 543.

ABRAHAM SKINNER, Dep. Com. Priſoners.

Goſhen, July 20, 1779. *(Copy)*

Return of the Enemy's killed.

1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 8 Serjeants, 3 Corporals, 50 Privates. Total 63.

Return of Ordnance and Stores taken at Stony Point, July 15, 1779, *at night.*

Ordnance. Braſs, 3 12-pounders, 1 3-pounder; iron, 2 24-pounders, 2 18-pounders, and 1 12-pounder; braſs howitzer, 8 inch, 1; braſs mortars, 10 inch, 1; 5 and a half inch, 2; 4 and 2-5ths of an inch, 2.

30 ſponges, with ſtaves and rammer-heads; 9 ladles, with ſtaves; 11 wadhooks, with ſtaves; 4 drag-ropes, with pins; 4 draught chains; 24 handſpikes; 11 aprons of lead; 12 axes; 20 boxes; 10 buckets; 40 bottoms of wood, 10 inch; 5 budge barrels; 4 bruſhes for kitt; 10 hand-barrows; 1 cart ſling, compleat; 14 large and 7 ſmall leather cartouches; 2 iron crows; 5 muzzle caps; 2 compaſſes; 10 pounds tallow candles; 15 oyl cloths.

Flannel cartridges, filled, 24 pounders 603, 12 pounders 1174, 3 pounders 295; 20 8 inch howitz; 38 5 and a half and 40 4 and 2-5ths inch mortars—*Empty,* 146 8 inch howitz; 240 5 and half and 240 4 and 2-5ths inch mortars.

Cartridge paper, filled, 18 pounders 158—empty, 18 pounders, 100; muſquet, with ball, 28,752.

3 funnels; 1816 fuzes, drove and primed; 1261 muſket flints; 9 and half pounds flax; 14 hammers; 1 powder horn; 11 tanned hides; 4 hand and two beam hooks; 9 and half ſetts mens harneſs; 6 hand hatchets; 2 and half tons of junk; 1 compleat triangle gin; 3 bars of iron; 2 cutting knives; 2 paring knives, with block and ſtaple; 9 pounds kitt; 3 iron melting ladles; 1 muſcovy and 2 dark lanthorns; 7 ſkeins Hambro line; 3 laboratory cheſts; 2 copper meaſures; 11 mallets and ſetters; 8 ſkeins marline; 100lb. nails, and 1000lb. clouts; 5 mantelets; 39 barrels corned, 4 duſty, and 4 mealed powder; 20 dozen port-fires; 15 punches for vents; 3 pair pincers; 12 plummets of lead; 2 quadrants; 4 raſps, half round; 8 fathoms of rope for laſhing; 12 rockets, with ſticks; 18 ſticks port-fire; 40 ſpikes for nailing guns; 3 ſaws.

Shot fixed with powder, for 12-pounders, 217 round, 92 caſe; *to wood bottoms,* 24-pounders, 304 round, 106 caſe; 12-pounders, 900 round; 3-pounders, 200 round, 106 caſe.

Shot, caſe fixed to wooden bottoms, for howitz, 8 inch, 40; for mortars, 5 and a half inch, 80; 4 2-5ths of an inch, 80. Grape, iron bottoms, 24-pounders 95; in bags, 18-pounders 42, 10 inch mortar 40.

Looſe ſhot. 24-pounders 150, 18-pounders 208.

39 ſheep-ſkins; 50 fathoms ſkid and parbuckle rope; 3 ſcales, 2 feet, braſs; 4 pair ſciſſars.

Shells, 10 inch, fixed 20, empty 74; 8 inch, fixed 15, empty 90; 5 and a half inch, fixed 21, empty 141; 4 2-5ths of an inch, fixed 40, empty 160.

6 Scrapers for ſhells; 3300 ſponge-tackles; 12 ſpades; 6 ſhovels; 2 tarpaulins; 10 tompions; 2 officers and 1 laboratory tents; 5790 tubes; 12 pounds twine; 30 priming-wires; 1 ſett braſs weights, from 4 lbs. to 1-4 of an ounce; 2 pounds worſted; 84 wads for 24 pounders.

For the uſe of the horſe department. 50 ſetts large horſe ſhoes, and 3200 nails for ditto.

For the use of the Smith. 1 forge bellows, 1 anvil, with beek iron, 1 ſtanding vize, 1 tew iron, one coal caſk.

Return of arms and other articles not included before.

134 tents, 9 markees, 8 horſemens tents, 9 wall tents, 334 muſkets with bayonets, 103 cartouch boxes.

Publiſhed by order of Congreſs,
CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

IN CONGRESS, *July* 26, 1779.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the thanks of Congreſs be given to his Excellency General Waſhington, for the vigilance, wiſdom and magnanimity, with which he hath conducted the military operations of theſe States, and which are among many other ſignal inſtances, manifeſted in his orders for the late glorious enterprize and ſucceſsful attack on the enemy's fortreſs on the banks of Hudſon's river:

That the thanks of Congreſs be preſented to Brigadier General Wayne, for his brave, prudent and ſoldierly conduct, in the ſpirited and well conducted attack of Stony-Point:

That Congreſs entertain a proper ſenſe of the good conduct of the officers and ſoldiers under the command of Brigadier General Wayne, in the aſſault of the enemy's works at Stony-Point, and highly commend the coolneſs, diſcipline and firm intrepidity exhibited on the occaſion:

That Lieut. Col. Fleury and Major Steward, who by their ſituation in leading the two attacks, had a more immediate opportunity of diſtinguiſhing themſelves, have by their perſonal atchievements exhibited a bright example to their brother-ſoldiers, and merit in a particular manner the approbation and acknowledgment of the United States:

That Congreſs warmly approve and applaud the cool determined ſpirit with which Lieut. Gibbons and Lieut. Knox led on the forlorn hope, braving danger and death in the cauſe of their country:

That a medal emblematical of this action be ſtruck: That one of gold be preſented to Brigadier General Wayne, and a ſilver one to Lieut. Col. Fleury and Major Steward reſpectively:

That brevets of Captain be given to Lieut. Gibbons and Lieut. Knox:

That the brevet of Captain be given to Mr. Archer, the bearer of the General's letter, and Volunteer Aid to Brigadier General Wayne:

That Congreſs approve the promiſes of reward made by Brigadier General Wayne, with the concurrence of the Commander in Chief, to the troops under his command:

That the value of the military ſtores taken at Stony Point be aſcertained, and divided among the gallant troops by whom it was reduced, in ſuch manner and proportion as the Commander in Chief ſhall preſcribe.

Extract from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Extract of a letter from a North-Carolina officer, in the Southern army, to a gentleman in this city, dated June 22, 1779.

"In the action the day before yeſterday the troops under command of Gen. Lincoln behaved with great intrepidity, the particulars of which I ſuppoſe you'll have before this reaches you.

"Gen. Lincoln is ſingularly brave, and highly eſteemed by all under his command.

"Gen. Butler, of the North-Carolina militia, ſurpaſſes expectation; it appears as if he would be one of the firſt military characters in the militia of our State; he is noted as a diſciplinarian, by the good order in which he keeps his brigade; his courage has not been tried in the field until the late action, but has now bravely ſtood the teſt.

"The brave Gen. Moultrie, at the head of a conſiderable force, is now on James Iſland. It is expected we will ſoon be heard of, both in front and rear of the enemy, and give them a more ſevere rub, or oblige them to evacuate this State, which we hope to leave in a much better ſituation than we found it. My two ſoldiers mentioned in my laſt, eſcaped from the enemy by ſwimming Stono river, after ſixteen days captivity".

Extract of a letter from Bath-Town (N. Carolina) July 5.

"A letter from the Poſt-maſter at Newbern informs me, that by letters from Charleſtown, South-Carolina, we have taken two gallies from the Britiſh army, which lay to guard their works at Stono Inlet, and deſtroyed all their flat-bottom boats, bridges and other works. The preſent ſituation of our army---Lincoln, with 4000 men at Stono; 2000 militia, commanded by General Moultrie and Count Pulaſki. Our army (this account informs me) are got between the enemy and their ſhipping."

Wedneſday laſt was ſent into this port by the brig Impertinent, John Young, commander, the ſloop of war Harlem, of 14 carriage guns and 85 men, belonging to his Britannic Majeſty. During the chace the people threw her guns overboard; the Captain took to the boat with ſome of her men, which was overſet in carrying too much ſail, and they undoubtedly periſhed; the Lieutenant (Rogers) and men were landed at Sinnepuxent, and ordered for this city.

*** *The Merchants of this city are requeſted to meet to-morrow morning at ten o'clock, at the City Tavern, to take into conſideration what meaſures are proper to be adopted on the preſent alarming occaſion.*

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

HARK! hear the Trumpet's pleaſant Sound!
Behold yon brave young Men!
With Britiſh Enſigns half diſplay'd,
The Trophies of our WAYNE.

Welcome, young Heroes, from the Field,
Where ye did Laurels gain;
Let ev'ry Heart exult with Joy,
And praiſe our gallant WAYNE.

See GIBBONS on the Barriers mount!
Each Soldier darts a-main—
And ev'ry Youth with Ardour burns,
To emulate our WAYNE.

The Britiſh *Butchers* hang their Heads;
Their Shame for to ſuſtain;
Whilſt ev'ry Heart, with Freedom fraught,
Praiſes the *humane* WAYNE.

No more let Faction, Fraud, Intrigue,
Our Cauſe and Councils ſtain;
Since Envy's Shafts no Hold can take
Of *WASHINGTON* and *WAYNE*.

See FREEDOM's Banners high unfurl'd,
They ſpread from Shore to Shore;
And *Malice* from her Seat is hurl'd,
She falls—to riſe no more.

Philadelphia, July 26, 1779.

IN General Town-Meeting held this day, the plan for ſtopping the emiſſions and raiſing a revenue by ſubſcription was unanimouſly approved of and agreed to, and a Committee appointed thereon.

The aſſociation for regulating prices was likewiſe agreed to with only a few, it is thought not more than four, diſſenting voices.

The remainder of the buſineſs, on account of the change of the weather, was deferred, and the meeting was adjourned to the next day, Tueſday, and to meet in the State-Houſe Yard at nine o'clock.

DANIEL ROBERDEAU, Chairman.

In General Town-Meeting, held by adjournment from Monday the 26th inſt. to Tueſday the 27th, in the State-houſe yard, the buſineſs was reſumed, and the following reſolutions paſſed:

Firſt, That the ſucceeding Committee be elected by ballot.

Secondly, That the ſaid Committee conſiſt of one hundred and twenty Members for the City and Liberties.

Thirdly, That the Committee be elected on Monday, the 2d day of Auguſt next, at the State houſe, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in the ſame manner that Members of Aſſembly are elected, by all ſuch perſons as have taken the oath or affirmation of allegiance; and that each ward in the city, and the diſtricts of Southwark and the Northern Liberties, do chooſe an inſpector on Friday next, to ſuperintend the ſaid election; and that the Committee ſo choſen continue in being until the laſt day of the preſent year.

Fourthly, That the perſon in each ward in this City and the Northern Liberties, and the diſtrict of Southwark reſpectively, who holds the office of Conſtable, do appoint the place of election for inſpectors, and alſo take care that the ſaid election be duly and fairly held, and make return thereof at the State-houſe, on Monday next; and that no perſon be permitted to vote for inſpectors, but ſuch as have taken the oath or affirmation of allegiance.

The liſt of complaints againſt certain perſons, ſome of whom appear to have acted inimical, and others accuſed of monopolizing, or breaking through the reſolutions of the laſt Town-Meeting, was read, and by a generous conſent of the Citizens was ordered to lay over to a future opportunity.

The following queſtion from the ground was then deſired to be put, viz.

Is it the ſenſe of this meeting that the preſent Committee have diſcharged their duty with honour?

On this queſtion a ſmall number, not ſuppoſed more than 30 hands, were held up againſt it, notwithſtanding the meeting was numerous, and on ſome points differing in opinion.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That Mr. Thomas Paine is conſidered by this meeting as a friend to the American cauſe, and therefore,

Reſolved unanimouſly, That we will ſupport and defend him, ſo long as his conduct ſhall continue to prove him to be a friend to this country.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the thanks of this Town meeting be given to General Roberdeau, for the zeal, prudence and manly firmneſs, with which he has conducted the buſineſs thereof.

DANIEL ROBERDEAU, Chairman.

N. B. *The whole proceedings of the meeting are preparing for the preſs, and will be publiſhed as ſoon as poſſible.*

YESTERDAY, purſuant to adjournment, the citizens of Philadelphia met in the State-houſe yard, in order to determine upon the mode of chooſing a new Committee, to carry into execution ſundry reſolutions entered into the day before, as alſo to conſider other matters to be laid before them. During the proceedings, General Cadwallader, who had early, and who has uniformly diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the ſervice and defence of his country, offered ſeveral times to addreſs his fellow-citizens, but was as often interrupted by a body of about 100 men, armed with clubs, who had marched in array, under their officers, with fife and drum, and placed themſelves near the ſtage. General Roberdeau, the Chairman of the Meeting, and ſeveral members of the Committee, exerted themſelves in vain to preſerve order. The queſtion was put by the Chairman, whether General Cadwallader ſhould be allowed to ſpeak? It was carried, as the Chairman declared, in the affirmative by a majority of votes. Notwithſtanding this majority, General Cadwallader was ſtill interrupted, in the moſt diſorderly manner, by the body of men who came upon the ground armed with clubs, as has been already mentioned. At length General Cadwallader was invited down from the ſtage, and was followed by a majority of the citizens preſent to the College yard, where, ROBERT MORRIS, Eſq; being appointed Chairman, they *unanimouſly* agreed to the following reſolutions:

1ſt. That the interruption given to John Cadwallader, Eſq; in his attempt to addreſs his fellow-citizens upon the ſubject of their common intereſt and happineſs, was a violation of the LIBERTY OF SPEECH, and dangerous to the liberties of the people.

2d. That we do proteſt againſt the ſaid proceeding, and againſt all ſuch of the proceedings of the Committee, and of ſuch of our fellow-citizens as remained with them in the State-houſe yard, as were carried on after we left them, and that we do not conſider ourſelves bound by them.

3d. That we do heartily concur in uſing the moſt vigorous meaſures for ſtopping the depreciation of our paper money; and for this purpoſe, we agree to vote for a Committee of 120 members on Monday next, and to ſupport them in the execution of every meaſure for keeping down the prices of goods, and appreciating the money.

Several papers, relative to an attack made upon the character and office of the Hon. Mr. Holker, Conſul and Agent General of the Marine of France for the United States, by the preſent Committee, publiſhed in Mr. Dunlap's paper of July 23, reſpecting ſome flour, being read, it was reſolved,

4th. That the ſaid papers are ſatisfactory, and that Mr. Holker has acted in a moſt unexceptionable manner, altogether becoming his rank and office under our great and illuſtrious Ally, his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty.

5th. That Robert Morris, Eſq; has fully acquitted himſelf, in his late publication, of all the charges brought againſt him; and we do approve of his conduct in all the tranſactions mentioned in the report of the Committee.

6th. That the following Gentlemen, viz. Meſſieurs Andrew Caldwell, James Wilſon, Sharp Delaney, Whitehead Humphries, Benjamin Ruſh, Major David Lenox, and Major Benjamin Eyre, be a Committee to publiſh an account of the above proceedings.

After this the the thanks of the meeting were given to Mr. Morris for his ſervices as Chairman, and to General Cadwallader for the laudable zeal and firmneſs he diſcovered in defending that great and ineſtimable privilege in a free country THE LIBERTY OF SPEECH. The whole was conducted and concluded with the greateſt decorum. *Signed by Order, and in Behalf of the above-named Committee,*

ANDREW CALDWELL, Chairman.

WAR-OFFICE, July 26, 1779.

WHEREAS the Board have received information from Colonel Bland, commanding at the Convention Barracks, near Charlotteville in Virginia, that conſiderable deſertions have taken place among the troops of the Convention, many of whom leave the poſt with an intent to rejoin the enemy: All officers in the ſervice of the United States are therefore directed to be vigilant in detecting and apprehending deſerters from thoſe troops. The civil officers in the reſpective States where ſuch deſerters may be found, are earneſtly requeſted to give their aſſiſtance in ſecuring them; and the well affected inhabitants will do eſſential ſervice to their country, by taking into cuſtody all Britiſh deſerters travelling from the ſouthward, and delivering them to the next Commiſſary of Priſoners, or committing them to the neareſt gaol. A practice of adminiſtering the States oath of allegiance to deſerters from the convention troops, and then ſupplying them with paſſes, has heretofore been too prevalent, and productive of very pernicious conſequences, by affording them a ſafe and eaſy method of eſcaping to places in the poſſeſſion of the Britiſh army. Thoſe magiſtrates and other officers of juſtice, who have been induced to receive ſuch oaths, and grant paſſes in conſequence thereof, are earneſtly called upon to diſcontinue a practice ſo injurious to the States: And as thoſe paſſes have been obtained merely with a deſign to facilitate their eſcape to the enemy, the ſoldiers poſſeſſed of them are notwithſtanding to be ſecured, and treated as deſerters. They are generally clad in ſhort coarſe linen coats or coatees, and linen overalls; and carry their regimental coats in knapſacks.

The troops under the convention of Saratoga conſiſt of the 9th, 20th, 21ſt, 24th, 47th and 62d regiments, a detachment of the 33d regiment, Lord Balcarriſs's corps, and royal artillery, Britiſh; and of the Brunſwick dragoons, regiments of Reideſel, Barner, Rhetz, Specht, Heſſe Hanau, Heſſian artillery and battalion of grenadiers, German. The regiments and corps are particularized, as the numbers and devices on the buttons of many of their uniforms may tend to diſcover the deſertion of the owners.

By order of the Board,
P. SCULL, Secretary.

The printers of the different States are deſired to inſert this advertiſement in their papers.

Philadelphia, July 24, 1779.

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, on Monday, the ſecond day of Auguſt next, on the premiſes,

THAT valuable Tract of LAND, known by the name of Doctor ECKSTINE's, ſituated in Briſtol townſhip, ſix miles from the city, one from Germantown, and within a quarter of a mile of two griſt-mills, containing 25 acres, 8 of which are well timbered, eight acres of watered meadow equal to any in the ſtate, the remainder good tillable land, and chiefly planted with a variety of the beſt kind of fruit trees. There are alſo upon the premiſes three dwelling houſes, two of which are of ſtone, a barn, ſtable &c. &c. Its pleaſant ſituation, and diſtance from the city, affords an agreeable retreat for a gentleman during the ſummer ſeaſon. The vendue to begin at two o'clock, and conditions made known at the time of ſale by

¶ THOMAS MASON.

BROKE into the incloſure of the ſubſcriber, in Oxford townſhip, the 25th of May laſt, a dark brown HORSE, 15 hands high, four years old, with a ſtar in his forehead, no brand nor ear-mark. The owner, by proving his property, and paying charges, may have him again.

† JOHN KNOWLES.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Newtown, Cheſter county, a grey MARE COLT, ſuppoſed to be one year old. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

July 24, 1779. ‖ 1w. RICHARD FAWKES.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Southampton townſhip, Bucks county, on the 30th of June laſt, a BAY HORSE, about 15 hands high, 4 years old, trots and canters well, has a black mane and tail, his mane hangs on the near ſide; he has been uſed to the collar. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

¶ MATTHEW BANES.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in the Northern Liberties, three miles and a half on the Ridge Road, on the 21ſt of this month, a ROAN MARE, about 14 hands high, marked D L. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

¶ FREDERICK DAUBER.

Little-Britain Townſhip, Lancaſter County, June 28, 1779.

WAS taken on ſuſpicion of being ſtolen, and lodged in my hands, a light coloured bay Horſe, about 14½ hands high, 12 years old, a ſtar in his forehead, black mane and tail, ſome white on his hind feet, paces and trots. A Silver Watch, much out of repair. The man from whom the above articles were taken called himſelf James Inman. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, or they will be ſold and the money given to the poor of the townſhip.

¶ PATRICK EWING.

CAME to the plantation of GRIFFITH JAMES, in Radnor townſhip, Cheſter county, the 22d of June laſt, a ROAN MARE, about 14½ hands high. Alſo an IRON GREY COLT, ſuppoſed to be about two years old. The owner or owners are deſired to prove their property, pay charges, and take them away. ¶ 1 W.

Roxbury townſhip, Morris county, New-Jerſey, June 12, 1779.

ONE HUNDRED POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, a BAY HORSE, five years old, about 14½ high, with a ſtar in his forehead, and two white ſnips, one between his noſtrils, and the other between that and the ſtar, and his right hind leg is white half way up to his ham. Likewiſe a BLACK MARE, about 15 hands high, with a ſtar in her forehead, and a little white on both her hind feet. Thoſe horſes are both natural pacers. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid horſes, ſo that the owner may get them again, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by MICHAEL AUBLE. ¶

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in the Diſtrict of Southwark, a large BAY MARE, 15 hands high, big bellied, branded with a horſe ſhoe on both ſhoulders, but appears much plainer on one ſide than the other, ſwitch tail, and not ſhod. Alſo went with her, a black yearling FILLEY, both hind legs white. Whoever takes up the ſaid Mare and Filley, ſo that the owner may get them again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by JOSEPH CASSIN. ¶

Philadelphia, July 20, 1779.

TO BE GIVEN AWAY,

A fine, healthy Male NEGROE Child,

FIVE MONTHS OLD. Enquire of the PRINTERS.

BUSH-HILL, *July 13, 1779.*

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the lands of Bush-Hill, near the city of Philadelphia, on the tenth inſtant, a bright bay COACH HORSE, with a black mane and ſhort ſwitch tail, between 14 and 15 hands high, about 15 years old, ſhort and round bodied, with a full neck, branded on the near buttock with the letters I F, hath a little white at the edge of the hair on his near hind hoof, and trots altogether. Whoever will bring the ſaid horſe to me at Bush-Hill, ſhall receive a reward of FIFTY DOLLARS, and reaſonable charges, and, if ſtolen, the further reward of FIFTY DOLLARS, on the apprehenſion and conviction of the thief. JAMES HAMILTON.

One Hundred and Fifty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Philadelphia county, in the Manor of Moreland township, the following HORSES, viz. One light brown Horſe, 4 years old, 14 hands high, the near hip lower than the other, paces and trots, low in fleſh. One black Mare, 9 years old, 13½ hands high, a natural trotter, branded D. N. on her buttock. One light bay Mare Colt, two years old, 14 hands high, a blaze down her face, both hind feet white; ſhe carries very high, had juſt been rid. Any perſon bringing the Horſes to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

July 10, 1779. † JOHN DANCE.

RUN away from his bail, living in Weſt-Bradford, Cheſter county, Pennſylvania, ſome time in February laſt, one MICHAEL DOUGHERTY, a native of Ireland, about 5 feet 8 inches high, of a black complexion, black hair, commonly tied behind, and commonly wore whitiſh clothes; he is very talkative, and fond of company and drink. Whoever takes up the ſaid *Dougherty*, and ſecures him in Cheſter gaol, or brings him to the ſubſcriber, in Bradford aforeſaid, ſhall have THIRTY DOLLARS Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

July 13, 1779. 1*W.* JAMES PORTER.

Philadelphia, July 17, 1779.

JOHN DIAMOND, ROPE-MAKER, in Market-ſtreet, above Sixth-ſtreet, the houſe formerly occupied by Thomas Tiſdell, Rope-maker, deceaſed, makes and ſells, wholeſale and retail, viz. Sewing, whipping, ſeine and blocking TWINE; log, deep-ſea, and hand lead lines; fiſhing lines of all ſorts; bedcord, ſacking-bottom lines, leading lines, jack lines, plow-traces, halters, &c. Conſiderable allowance made to thoſe who buy to ſell again. ‖ 2 *M.*

LAND TO BE SOLD

At Public Vendue, on Tueſday, the third day of Auguſt next, on the premiſes,

A TRACT, in Lancaſter county, containing about five hundred acres, lying on Octorara creek, about ſeven miles from the mouth thereof, on which, within the bounds of ſaid land, there is a ſufficient fall for a mill or any other kind of water works; there is on the premiſes a log dwelling-houſe, and about eighty or one hundred acres of cleared land, the remainder covered with valuable timber, and watered with a number of excellent ſprings; the ſoil is well adapted for farming, and the title indiſputable. The ſale to begin at ten o'clock, where attendance will be given by THOMAS HUGHES, and ROGER KIRK. ¶

June 23, 1779.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED away, on the 20th of June laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living with John Betz, in Falconer Swamp, Philadelphia county, on the great road near the 34 mile ſtone, two HORSES; the one a Grey, about 15 hands high, 9 or 10 years old, well made, trots, paces and canters, his legs and buttocks rather blacker than the ſpots on his body, his near eye was ſore when he went away, and it run conſiderably, he is remarkably well turned behind, and ſhod all round. The other a Brown, about 14 hands high, ſtrong built, 7 or 8 years old, his hind feet white, a blaze in his face, branded on the near ſhoulder and buttock R, a ſhort buſhy mane, which hangs on both ſides, and has a white ſpeck in his off eye, paces and canters well, he can alſo trot but it is but ſeldom; ſhod all round. Whoever ſecures ſaid Horſes, ſo that the owner gets them again, ſhall be intitled to the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN HELLINGS. †

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, living in Thornbury townſhip, Cheſter county, a likely light bay hackney HORSE, with black mane and tail, his off hind foot white, branded both on the near ſhoulder and buttock GB, the brand on the ſhoulder hardly perceivable, his neck rather ſhort, of a good carriage, paces a travel, trots and canters well, a pair of old ſhoes on before, one of them broke, the off ſide of his back is hurt with the hindermoſt part of the pad of the ſaddle, four years old laſt fall, and about 14½ hands high. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and the thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or One Hundred Dollars for the horſe only, paid by

July 4, 1779. ‖ GEORGE BRINTON.

Lower Milford, July 5, 1779.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, an indented ſervant lad, calls himſelf *Benjamin Raſſwell*, 19 years old, between 5 feet 4 and 5 inches high, has dark coloured hair, and black eyes, was born in Old England; he had on, and took with him, a light coloured coat, an almoſt new felt hat, linen drawers, half-worn ſhoes, and braſs buckles. All maſters of veſſels are forbid harbouring or concealing him at their peril. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that I may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges.

MICHAEL BISHOP.

HEAD QUARTERS, *June 13, 1779.*

THE Officers commanding diviſions will take the moſt effectual means to call in all the abſent Officers of their reſpective diviſions, not on eſſential public buſineſs, to join their corps immediately. This order muſt not be diſpenſed with or delayed on any account, though the execution ſhould be attended with expence: The good of the ſervice and the honour of the Officers demand their immediate attendance, and no excuſe can or will be admitted.

In obedience to the above general order, all Officers of the Virginia line abſent from the army are hereby required immediately to join their reſpective corps, or inform me of the cauſe of their abſence.

The Printers of all the Weſtern Newſpapers are requeſted to publiſh this order for at leaſt four weeks.

STIRLING, Major-General.

Camp in the Clove of the Highlands, State of New-York, June 14, 1779. ¶

To be LETT, on Freehold Security,

About Three Thouſand Pounds.

Enquire of the PRINTERS.

ONE HUNDRED POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, near the Head of North-East, Cæcil County, Maryland, a Negroe Man, called TONEY, about 5 feet 10 inches high, ſlim built, and his wife RACHEL, with young child, ſhe is about 5 feet 3 inches high, of a tawny complexion, has ſome of her fore teeth out, has a very ſour look and is very bold and ſaucy; they are both between 30 and 40 years of age; their clothes is uncertain; it is thought they have a paſs with them and may change their names and paſs for free Negroes. Whoever will give information where they are concealed, or ſecure them in any gaol on the continent, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

April 14, 1779. ¶ JOHN HALL.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE Plantation and Tract of LAND, ſituate in Cheſter county, about 40 miles from Philadelphia, 16 from Wilmington, 13 from Newport, and 10 from Newark, containing about 260 acres, about one half whereof is cleared, and the other half good woodland. Said plantation is accommodated with an excellent ſtream of water, ſufficient for mills or any other water-works, which ſtream waters about 30 acres of good meadow, and as much more may be made and watered by ſeveral leſſer ſtreams of water. There are on ſaid plantation, a frame houſe, with two rooms on a floor and a chimney in each, a new log barn, and an apple-orchard of above 100 bearing apple-trees. The title indiſputable. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſame, may be informed of the price, conditions of ſale, and other particulars, by applying to Mr. ALEXANDER TODD, Merchant, in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets, or Mr. JAMES BUTLAND, Lace-maker, in Second-ſtreet, below the Bridge, or Mr. JOHN JERVIS, Tavern-keeper, at the Sign of the Coneſtogoe Waggon, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia. ‡

JAMES SLATER, BROKER,

IS REMOVED from Spruce-ſtreet to Water-ſtreet, between Walnut and Cheſtnut-ſtreets, oppoſite the Sign of the Tun, where he continues, as uſual, to buy and ſell all Sorts of Mens and Womens Wearing Apparel, Houſhold and Kitchen Furniture, Dry Goods, &c. ‖ 4 W.

TO BE SOLD, BY

JOSEPH PALMER,

At his STORE, in Water-ſtreet, next Door but one above Meſſ. *Hartley* and *Potts*, and nearly oppoſite the Old Ferry,

OLD Madeira Wine, by the pipe, hogſhead, quarter-caſk or gallon;

Old Spirit, by the hogſhead, barrel or gallon;

Weſt-India Rum, by the hogſhead, barrel or gallon;

Melaſſes, by the hogſhead or gallon;

Loaf, Clayed and Muſcovado Sugars, by the loaf, hogſhead or barrel;

Coffee, by the tierce or barrel; Chocolate; Fine Hyſon, Souchong and Bohea Tea;

Mace, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Cloves, Black Pepper, Allſpice, Ginger, Rice and Cotton;

Indigo, by the tierce or barrel; Cheeſe, *&c. &c.*

All the above goods are of the firſt quality; he keeps a conſtant aſſortment, ſells them on the moſt reaſonable terms, wholeſale or retail, and will be obliged to thoſe who may be pleaſed to favour him with their cuſtom. ‡4w.

AMERICAN PORTER,

TO BE SOLD BY

ROBERT HARE,

By whom BOTTLES are wanted. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A HANDSOME two wheeled CARRIAGE, with compleat and good Harneſs. For Particulars, enquire of Mr. WEBB, at Mr. HOWARD'S, Watch-Maker, in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets. ¶

BROKE into the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in Lower-Merion townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 27th of June, FIVE DRY COWS and a STEER, each branded on the horn E. L. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take them away.

¶ ISAAC LEWIS.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, near the Three Mile Stone, on the Germantown road, a BAY MARE, hurt on the back with the ſaddle, one hind foot white, branded on the right ſhoulder with a horſe ſhoe, and on the left a mark not plain; alſo a black mare colt, with a ſtar in her forehead, and her two hind feet white. The owner is deſired to come, pay charges, and take them away. ¶

July 10, 1779. HENRY GEEL.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS the SUBSCRIBER has undertaken to ride POST from Reading, in Berks county, to the city of Philadelphia, for the ſpace of ſix months, to ſet off from Reading on every Tueſday morning, and from Philadelphia on Wedneſday afternoon following, and returns to Reading on Thurſday after, with the Newſpapers and earlieſt Intelligence.

All perſons who may have Letters to ſend or to receive, are requeſted to leave and call for them at Mr. JOHN MEARS'S, at the ſign of the Three Tuns, in Reading, and at the Widow RASER'S, the corner of Race and Second-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

N. B. Poſtage to be paid on the receipt or delivery of all Letters, &c. and ſubſcriptions taken in at ſaid MEARS'S and RASER'S, for the carriage of the Newſpapers.

Reading, June 26, 1779. JAMES COTTER.

JOHN MEARS begs leave to inform all Gentlemen travellers, and others, That he keeps a Houſe of public Entertainment, at the noted old and well-accuſtomed Inn, lately kept by Capt. Peter Witherington, deceaſed, in the town of Reading, Berks county, near the Court-houſe, now the ſign of the Three Tuns, and hath provided good accommodations for the reception of Man and Horſe. All thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom ſhall be kindly entertained, by

The Public's very humble ſervant, JOHN MEARS.

*** All Letters and other papers weekly brought by the Poſt, committed to his care, ſhall be duly and carefully attended to.

WAS LOST ſome time ago, a CERTIFICATE, ſigned by Clement Biddle, F. M. G. dated at Morehall, May 5th, 1778, No. 264, for *Four Hundred and Fifteen Dollars and Twelve Ninetieths*. Whoever has found the ſame, and will return it to the ſubſcriber, in Birmingham, Cheſter county, or to WILLIAM WISTER, Merchant, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, ſhall have *TWENTY DOLLARS* reward.

CHARLES DILWORTH.

TO BE SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, in the townſhip of Greenwich, county of Suſſex, and State of New-Jerſey, containing 388 acres, about 70 cleared, the remainder well timbered. There are on the premiſes two good houſes, a barn, ſtable, &c. Through the land runs as good a ſtream for a griſt and ſaw-mill as any in the county, and good ſeats for both. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may apply to Mr. THOMAS LOUREY, or the ſubſcriber in Flemington. ¶

May 1, 1779. PHILIP YAUGER.

Lancaſter, July 3, 1779.

One Hundred and Fifty Dollars Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber on the evening of the 20th June laſt, a Negroe man named DAN, about 24 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, much pitted with the ſmall-pox; his dreſs when he went off is uncertain, as he took ſundry clothes with him, amongſt which are, 2 coats, a light faggathy and a brown with yellow buttons, two jackets light blue and brown, a pair of new buckſkin breeches, ſeveral pair of old ſtriped and 2 pair of tow trowſers, 3 good ſhirts and a round hat. Said Negroe is fond of playing the fiddle, and has a good deal of money with him which he acquired that way; no doubt he will be particular in changing his dreſs, and endeavour to paſs as a freeman. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſlave in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above Reward, and if delivered to me in Lancaſter, Two Hundred Dollars, together with reaſonable charges, paid by

CHRISTIAN WIRTZ.

The ſaid Negroe man can talk the German language, and is this country born.

Cheſter County, July 1, 1779.

WHEREAS by an Act of the General Aſſembly of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, entituled, An Act to compel certain perſons intruſted with public Money, by or for the Uſe of this Commonwealth, to account for the Expenditure of the ſame, and to pay ſuch Parts thereof as they ſhall be chargeable with into the State Treaſury:

We, the Subſcribers, being appointed Commiſſioners for the County of Cheſter, to liquidate, audit, adjuſt, and ſettle the Accompts of the Commiſſioners of confiſcated Eſtates, and alſo the Accompts of the Lieutenant and Sublieutenants of ſaid County.

Purſuant thereto, we hereby requeſt all the Commiſſioners, the Lieutenant and Sublieutenants, as well thoſe that have been in Office, and now are not, as thoſe now in Office, that have not already ſettled their Accounts, to meet us at the Houſe of ELIJAH WEED, in Downing's-Town, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon of the 20th Day of this inſtant, with their Accounts prepared for Settlement. PERSIFOR FRAZER, JOHN BEATON, CALEB DAVIS, Commiſſioners. ‖ 1*w.*

WHEREAS a certain JAMES BROWN, late of Nottingham, Cæcil county, did, by an article of agreement, obligate himſelf for the performance thereof unto the ſubſcriber; but in a ſhort time after abſented himſelf from his ſaid agreement, and from his former place of reſidence, leaving behind him ſundry wearing apparel. Now this is to give notice unto the ſaid James Brown, that unleſs he comes and compounds the damages accruing from the breach of ſaid bargain, I am determined to expoſe the ſaid wearing apparel to public ſale, in four weeks after the date of this advertiſement, in order to compenſate for the damages ſuſtained by

June 28, 1779. ¶ ELIJAH CHURCHMAN.

STOLEN, on the 6th of this inſtant June, from the ſubſcriber, living in Pennſborough townſhip, Cheſter county, near Chad's ford, on Brandywine, a bright bay HORSE, 5 years old, about 14 hands high, moſtly trots, but can pace a ſlow travel, had ſome white locks in his tail, and a little on his fore foot, occaſioned by the hopples, his mane hanging the off ſide, with a low carriage, and trimmed under the collar, his off ſhoulder is a little galled. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid horſe, ſo that the owner may have him again, with the thief when brought to juſtice, ſhall be entitled to receive *One Hundred Dollars*, or *Fifty* for the horſe alone, from

‖ 4*W.* JACOB BROWN.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Cocalico townſhip, Lancaſter county, the 20th of April laſt, two STRANGE MARES, the one four years old, of an iron grey colour, branded on the near ſhoulder I G. The other is a black Mare, five years old, without brand or ear-mark, but the black Mare was lately ſtolen out of the ſtable. Whoever can prove his property, and pays the charges, may have the Mare again that is not ſtolen. ¶

May 21, 1779. JACOB DATEWEILLER, jun.

WHEREAS *THOMAS BEANS*, of Abington, and *JOHN SOMMERS*, of the Manor of Moreland, in the county of Philadelphia, upon their humble petitions preferred to the General Aſſembly of this ſtate, have ſeverally obtained leave to bring in a bill "to eſtabliſh and confirm "their reſpective eſtates, in ſeveral lands and tenements in "this ſtate, the title deeds for the ſame being much defaced by "accident," and at the ſame time were ordered to give public notice in ſome of the Engliſh and German newſpapers of their ſaid application to the Aſſembly, &c. NOW, in compliance with the ſaid order, it is hereby publiſhed, that the lands of the ſaid *Thomas Beans* are ſituate and bounded as followeth, viz. 145 acres in Abington aforeſaid, by him purchaſed of Henry Shiſler and wife, bounded by land of Richard Whitton, the Townſhip Line or Road between Abington and Lower Dublin, lands of William Roberts, Thomas King and Moſes Vancourt, and by Pennypack creek; 112½ acres in Southampton townſhip, in the county of Bucks, purchaſed of Elizabeth Fletcher, bounded by lands of the Baptiſt Meeting-houſe, of Daniel Hoogland and Wilhelmus Cornell, by the Street Road, and lands of Stephen Watts and Charles Garriſon; and 200 acres and 52 perches of land in Warminſter townſhip, Bucks county, purchaſed of Thomas Dungan and wife, bounded by the middle of the ſaid ſtreet road, oppoſite to the lands of Thomas Craven, John Brooks and Giles Craven, by another road oppoſite to lands of Daniel Longſtreth, and by lands of Joſeph Hart, Jonathan Walton and Thomas Dungan. AND that the lands of the ſaid *John Sommers* are ſituate in the ſaid Manor of Moreland, and bounded as followeth, 92 acres joining Samuel Swift, William Walton, Jonathan Wilſon, a road to Newtown, and Henry Walton's land. About ſeven acres at a place called Smithfield, adjoining the ſaid Newtown road and lands of John Briton and Iſaac Comely. One acre and 22 perches, joining the road to the Crooked Billet, by the ſaid Newtown road, and the ſaid John Briton. Eighty-two perches of land, adjoining the ſaid Henry Walton and John Dorley. ¶ 6 W.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

BROKE Gaol, laſt night, and made their eſcape, the following priſoners, *viz.* JOHN HARRIS, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, ſhort black hair, freſh complexion; had on, when he went away, a ſhort brown coat, the remainder of his wearing apparel not known. DENNIS CLARK, about 40 years of age, an Engliſhman, 5 feet 8 inches high, formerly a ſoldier in the Britiſh ſervice, a well ſet man, marked with the ſmall-pox, and has a ſmall wen over one eye; had on a rediſh great coat, and a ſtriped lincey jacket, with ſleeves, LEWIS TESS, about 50 years of age, a German, 5 feet 8 inches high; had on a whitiſh coat and tow trowſers; he formerly lived in or near Kenſington, in the townſhip of the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia. GEORGE BOATMAN, American born, 5 feet 9 inches high; had on a brown coat, faced with red, a thin viſage, about 30 years of age. Any perſon or perſons who ſhall ſecure the ſaid men in any gaol, or deliver them to the ſubſcriber, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, or FIFTY DOLLARS for either of them, over and above reaſonable charges, paid by THOMAS HUSTON, Gaoler.

Newtown, Bucks County, June 2, 1779. ‖ 6 *W.*

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